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The People's Press.

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HERE AND THERE.

Sorrow and pain and night are one;
Darkness comes with all;
Shadows rise and fall:
The moon's cold light is not her own;
Only the silver stars appear,
Given as 'twere by Hope to cheer
The faint and weary
When sad and dreary—
Here!

Happiness, joy and bliss are one
Sunlight comes to stay;
Shadows flee away;
The Master sits upon His throne,
A shining light in heaven above,
Ruling men by Faith and Love.
Turning their mourning—
Into bright morning
There!

A COLORADO SAUCEPAN.

One thousand, five hundred miles in a farm-wagon! A weary distance to travel.

To be sure there were double springs fitted to the wagon, and a comfortable bed placed in the back where the invalid mother constantly reclined, and where Nellie too often cast herself.

But both Nellie and her mother were more glad than they could say that Pike's Peak was so near, and their journey nearly done.

"Stop a minute, Harry," said the young girl, excitedly, as they passed the Balancing Rock in the Garden of the Gods. And out she sprang to rescue a shining object from beneath the crunching wheels.

"It is a saucepan, mamma, perfectly new and bright. Was anything ever more fortunate? We have needed one so much since we lost ours in that storm on the Platte."

"Will it fit our camp-stove?" asked Harry.

"Exactly, I think."

"It must have been dropped by persons a very short distance in advance," said the mother. "At supper time they will bewail their loss."

"And at supper-time," laughed Nellie, "we will rejoice over our gain."

An hour later the travelers had passed through the picturesque village of Manitou, nestling at the base of Pike's Peak, and halted in Englemann's Canon, near the Iron Spring.

"We have selected the loveliest spot for our tent that you can imagine, mamma," announced Nellie, breathlessly, after a short exploration of the camping-ground. "Frank and I were divided as to the north or south side of the road, but we finally decided on a little southside knoll, which slopes to a gurgling brook at the back and faces the road in front. It is all among the pines, too, mamma, and I am sure it will make you well to breathe such pure air in such a lovely spot."

The tent was soon pitched, and when the early twilight fell the floor had been laid and wagon unpacked.

"Oh, love I am lonely;
I'm waiting here for the—e."

warbled Nellie, at her work in the extension or kitchen.

"How glad I am that we have no near neighbors," she remarked to her brother, who was feeding the stove with resinous pine, "for I shall want to sing all the time out here."

"But we have neighbors," he answered. "They came a few moments ago, and chose the very site I first selected, and are busy putting up their tent now."

"Is there an invalid with them?"

"Yes, an old gentleman, rather a cross one, too, I am afraid, for I heard him scolding quite sharply a short time ago."

Nellie arose early the next morning for there was much yet to be accomplished in the way of becoming settled in the new home. While preparing breakfast she heard a pleasant "Good morning!" from the back door, and glanced up to find a young man standing there.

"Pardon so early a visit," he explained, "but have you a saucepan you could conveniently loan? We have lost ours, and my uncle thinks he cannot possibly do without his porridge."

"Ours is not in use and you are quite welcome to it," was the cordial response.

"Are you the cook?" she continued, her face dimpling into smiles as she scanned the handsome face and well-knit figure.

"Yes, to my sorrow, I am for the present. May I call on you for some kindly hints when in a particular dilemma?" glancing suggestively at her well-floured hands.

"Certainly, as often as you like. I have served a full apprenticeship."

"Nellie, the potatoes are burning," called her mother from the inner room.

Whereupon the young man hastily departed, promising an early return of the saucepan.

"No ladies with them!" said Nellie, at the breakfast-table, "how dreary that must be."

"They have been on a tour in the mountains," said Harry, "but it did not seem to benefit Mr. Castleman."

"Castleman!" exclaimed Nellie, in pained surprise, "is that the name?"

"Yes. But what's the matter, Nell? You look as if you had seen a ghost."

"Where are they from?"

"Illinois, I believe. The old gentleman says he owns property in our county."

"The very same," thought Nellie, with a pang. "Just before papa died he told me that Castleman was the name of the man who obtained our home on a security debt. And this is the man. Dear, dear old home," she thought, "it breaks my heart to remember your comforts and associations, and to think that mamma, in her ill-health is banished from you."

"Perhaps I may ask your daughter again for the saucepan, madam," said Frank Castleman, when he returned that useful article. "By a strange coincidence the only tin store in the village was burned last night. Our man will be here in a few days with supplies, however, and then we will trouble you no longer."

"Mamma," said Nellie, on his departure, "I feel sure that saucepan is theirs. It seems dreadful to think of, for we need it so badly."

"I'll buy you one, sis, with the very first money I can earn," said Harry.

"Oh, dear, how miserable it is to be poor!" sighed Nellie. "I think I'll just keep it, for mamma must have her porridge, and they can buy a dozen if they wish."

But the result of the matter was that after dinner, she attired herself in a brown cashmere dress, whose color well suited eyes of hazel and golden hair, and started with the saucepan to their neighbor's tent.

The doors were tied back, and seated within on a camp chair, she saw a feeble old man.

"Come in," he called, in a sharp voice, as she hesitated at the door. "Help yourself to a chair, child. I am in no fix to play the gallant, as you can see."

"I trust you find that Colorado air is beneficial to you, sir," Nellie ventured to remark, after being seated.

"Not a bit of it," he answered, testily. "Those pesky mountains came near being the death of me. The altitude was too great."

"It seems so pleasant here that we hope our invalid mother will grow strong rapidly."

"Pleasant enough, if camping out wasn't the prescribed thing, but this doing without home comforts for the sake of health seems rather inconsistent to me."

"We have quite a comfortable camping outfit," said Nellie, with modest pride. "Our list includes a coffee-sacking carpet, a folding rocking chair, a looking glass——"

"And a saucepan," he interrupted, grimly.

"No sir," she answered, earnestly, "the saucepan is not ours. We found it in the Garden of the Gods, a short time before we reached here, and I brought it over thinking it might be the one you lost."

"Humph!" after a brief examination, "it is the very same. I know it by this cross mark. I suppose I ought to be greatly obliged for its return, for one doesn't often get back what is lost on the highway."

"We would like to have you call to see us," said Nellie, rising, "I believe we are your nearest neighbors."

"Didn't suppose I'd have any neighbors," she answered with evident irritation; "was told there could be no one near."

With a stiff "Good afternoon!" Nellie made her exit.

"Disagreeable old man!" she said, on reaching home. "He did not thank me at all, mamma, and implied that he regretted having neighbors when I asked him to call."

"He must be a great sufferer to be so ill-natured," commented her mother.

"Mother, I'll take you on a jaunt through Ute Pass to-day," said sixteen-year-old Harry, a few days later, "for as I've found a job at last, the horses and I will have to leave you soon. Frank Castleman says he will take charge of the tent."

"Why should we place ourselves under obligation to Mr. Frank Castleman?" asked Nellie coldly. "The tent can take care of itself."

Since the unfortunate visit in regard to the saucepan, she had passed the Castlemans' tent day after day, unheeding, on her way to the Iron Spring.

That very afternoon, for the first time, Frank Castleman had seemed quite oblivious to her presence as well, as he stood in the spring pagoda chatting gaily with a bevy of tastily dressed girls from one of the village hotels.

And Nellie felt an access of bitterness in her heart at the thought that one day this gay, laughing young man, who only appreciated wealth and style, would be master of the dear home she had lost.

"You avoid us, Miss Loomis," said Frank on the very next morning, as the two chanced to meet at Ruxton creek. "You never give us a nod and a smile as you pass. Has anything my uncle may have said in regard to that wretched little saucepan aught to do with the matter?"

"By no means," was the frigid reply. "That was too slight an affair to be worthy of remembrance."

"Please explain, then," an honest trouble in his dark eyes. "Have I done anything to offend?"

"No, it is nothing. Why vex yourself about a trifle? You have many friends in the village, doubtless, who are congenial, and who enjoy your companionship."

"As you do not, I am led to infer," he replied, bitterly, as he left.

"Oh, Nellie," said her mother, as she entered the tent, "I forgot to tell you that Mr. Castleman, Sr., called this afternoon while you were at the spring. He made quite a visit, admired our bough porch, and asked me to call when he left."

"Perhaps he is sorry he spoke so unkindly when I was there," said Nellie, with a sudden sense of compassion for the sick, lonely man.

But suddenly all thought of Mr. Castleman, Sr., and his tantalizing nephew were merged into that beautiful sleep which comes only to the just, and to campers in Colorado.

"Miss Loomis! Miss Loomis!" she heard a voice call through the mist of her dreams, and she gave a startled answer.

"My uncle is very ill," the voice continued. "Will it be possible for you to come and stay with him while I go for the doctor? Our man has gone to Denver for the horses."

"I will come immediately. Go right on to Manitou."

"Mamma, ring this bell if you need me," she said on starting.

Mr. Castleman's condition brought her ability as nurse into immediate requisition.

She built a fire in the camp-stove, but finding no vessel in which to boil water, bethought herself suddenly of the returned saucepan. "How glad I am I brought it back," she thought gratefully, "for there is not one moment to lose."

By the time the physician had arrived, constant applications of hot water to the patient, and the immersion of his feet in it, had very much improved his condition.

The doctor commended in highest terms the course pursued by the trembling little nurse, and said that her speedy action had saved the patient's life.

A grateful glance from Mr. Castleman, Sr., and one of intense admiration from Mr. Castleman, Jr., fell upon her flushed face and shining, dishevelled hair at this statement.

"It was the saucepan," she cried, impulsively. "I could not have heated the water but for it."

Nellie guided her mother's feeble footsteps to the door of their neighbor's tent next morning. Mr. Castleman was much improved, and expressed his appreciation of the call.

A very friendly feeling was established between the invalids after this, and Nellie or her mother visited the tent at least once a day during the old gentleman's convalescence. He softened visibly beneath the unaccustomed influence, and even asked Nellie to bring her guitar and sing for him.

When Mr. Castleman grew stronger he came every day to the Loomis' tent. He observed Nellie's uniform cheerfulness, her industry, her economies, and he was never wearied of watching her swift, bird-like movements.

"No porridge for your mother?" he asked one night when he had remained for tea. "Why, how is that, little girl?"

"I am sorry I have none for either her or you, but—we have nothing to prepare it in."

"Bless my life! No saucepan! Why did you not speak of it long ago?

The next morning a new saucepan was set inside the tent door.

It was addressed to Nellie, and, removing the cover, she found within a thick paper marked: "Medicine for your mother."

"Oh, mamma, do open it quick; curiosity has taken complete possession of me."

"Why, Nellie," said her mother, in a choked voice, "it is a deed to our old home, given in Mr. Castleman's name. What does it mean, my child?"

"Ah! I know, I know," she cried, beside herself with happiness; "and, oh! I am so glad."

She could scarcely make explanation to her mother for the exuberance of her joy.

Her face was radiant when she returned from her visit of thanks to Mr. Castleman.

"He was so kind, mamma; and when I kissed him he kissed me back again."

The days that followed were golden ones to Nellie. It seemed that the sun had never sent down such soft, life-giving rays before, and it was a wonderful moon that flooded the valley with its radiance through the long summer nights.

Her coldness toward Frank Castleman diminished in marked degree as the days sped on, but there was an intangible barrier between them yet.

The two invalids grew stronger every day, and now that Mr. Castleman's horses and carriage had arrived, they, with Frank and Nellie, took long trips to Glen Eyrie, Cheyenne Canon, Monument park and other points of interest.

One day Nellie was sent on a pressing errand to Colorado Springs, and Frank accompanied her as usual as driver. As they returned across the mesa (tableland) the sun was throwing its last, slanting beams on the Garden of the Gods, which lay in beauty beneath them.

"I always supposed," said Frank, laughing, "that tulips (two lips) lady-fingers, heartsease, and all such flowers bloomed in the Garden of the Gods, did not you? Hope I shall yet find them, I'm sure."

"I doubt if you will," replied Nellie, a bright red staining the ivory of her cheeks.

Whereupon ensued a conversation of such absarbing interest that a full hour had elapsed ere they reached the "Balancing Rock."

"I shall never forget," said Nellie, irrelevantly, "that it was here we found that dear little saucepan."

"And I shall never forget," said Frank, radiantly, "that it was in the Garden of the Gods I found my dear little saucepan, too."

"And the tulips, the lady-fingers, the heartsease as well," he slyly whispered.

"Blessed little saucepans both," he added. "Uncle and I may well thank the fate that brought them into our lives."—*Chicago Current.*

Devastating Power of the Locusts.

A swarm of these insects stopped the advance of a Russian army. They filled the air and blinded both officers and men, so that the former could give no orders, and even if they had done so the men could not have obeyed them. The horses would not face them, and they lay on the ground many inches thick. Every man and horse in the army was encrusted with the insects, and their clothing was literally eaten off the men as they stood helpless and blinded. The railways were useless, as the locusts covered the rails, and the oil which exuded from their bodies when crushed prevented the driving wheels from "biting." After they had settled whole regiments were detached for the purpose of trampling them to death. Trenches were dug across their path and filled with burning coals, but the crowding swarms actually smothered the fire, so vast were their numbers. Even in a little island like Cyprus in 1882 one-fifth of the entire revenue was spent in destroying the locusts, and especially their eggs. When these eggs are laid they are enclosed in a horny envelope called a "pod," each pod containing thirty-five eggs. In seven months 1,330 tons of pods were destroyed. Now a single ton of pods contains 60,000,000 eggs, and yet, in spite of this almost incredible destruction, the locusts are still a dreaded plague and show little if any symptoms of diminution in numbers. The Arabs say that the dark mottling upon the wings of the locust are ancient Arabic and that their signification is as follows: "We are the army of the great God. Each of us lay ninety-nine eggs. If we laid the hundreth we should destroy the world." Not long ago I saw a letter from a gentleman over whose property a locust swarm had passed. He said that in the morning his garden was a paradise. In the afternoon it was all blackened and withered, as if a fire had swept over it. Unconsciously he used the very same image which the prophet Joel employed some 2,600 years ago. "A fire devoureth before them, and behind them a flame burneth; the land is the Garden of Eden before them and behind them a desolate wilderness.—*Sunday Magazine*

The World's Richest Man.

In January, 1883, Vanderbilt told an intimate friend who dined with him one day he was worth $194,000,000. "I believe I am," said Mr. Vanderbilt, "the richest man in the world. In England the duke of Westminster is said to be worth $200,000,000, but it is mostly in lands and houses. It does not yield him two per cent. a year. From now I shall be worth more than $200,000,000, and will have an income equal to six per cent. on that amount." Vanderbilt can take life comparatively easy on an income of $12,000,000 a year, and watch his wealth pile up without any effort of his. From his government he draws $2,372,000 a year; from his railroad stocks and bonds, $7,394,320; from his miscellaneous securities, 575,695, or $10,342,045 from his investments alone. Thus every day they earn for him $28,334.25. Every hour sees him $1,180.25 richer, and every minute means $19.67 added to his hoard. Beside this, he calculates to make $2,000,000 every year by fortunate sales.—*American Queen.*

A man whose knowledge is based on actual experience says that, when calling on their sweethearts, young men should carry affection in their hearts, perfection in their manners and confection in their pockets.

The output of coal in Great Britain kingdom last year is stated to have reached the high total of 163,750,000 tons, or an increase of more than four and a-half per cent. on the previous year's total.

SUMMER SIDE OF LIFE.

STORIES THAT WILL RAISE RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

A Phenomenon—Their Delicate Sense of Touch—Seaside Music—Men With the Pig—A Romance.

"Papa, what is a phenomenon?"

"A phenomenon, my son, is something out of the ordinary course of nature."

"I don't quite understand it yet, papa."

"Well, my son, when you know a certain thing ought to happen, but the reverse actually does happen, that is a phenomenon."

"Give an illustration, papa, and then I believe I can understand it."

"Well, if David Davis should steal a circus tent and use it for a shirt, that would be natural; but if the circus should steal his shirt for a tent, that would be a phenomenon."—*Paris Beacon.*

Their Delicate Sense of Touch.

They were in the grocery store. Said Brown (seeing a blind man about to enter): "Were you aware how delicate the touch of a blind man is? When nature deprives us of one sense she makes amends by bringing the other senses to extraordinary acuteness. Let me illustrate by this gentleman. I'll take a scoop of sugar and let him feel of it, and you'll see how quickly he'll tell what it is."

The blind man having entered, he was put to the test. He put his thumb and finger into the scoop, and without hesitation said: "That is sand."

Everybody laughed but the grocer. He made three several attempts at blushing, and then went into the back shop and kicked his dog.—*Peck's Sun.*

Seaside Music.

Guest—"I did not know you had a band here."

Landlord—"Oh, yes, I have one every season."

Guest—"How often do they play?"

Landlord—"Only once a day—in the afternoon or evening."

Guest—"Wouldn't it be better to have them play in the morning?"

Landlord—"Why in the morning?"

Guest—"Because then the guests, rested, refreshed and invigorated by a good night's sleep, are better able to stand it."—*Philadelphia Call.*

The Men With the Pig.

A few days ago two men, who were afterward found to be Detroiters, arrived in a town about fifty miles to the west of this, leading a pig. It was perhaps big enough and heavy enough to be called a hog, but they termed it a pig, and as they turned it over to the care of the landlord at whose inn they proposed to rest for the night, one of the men explained:

"Be awful careful with that pig. He's a daisy—a new breed just from Scotland. We've sold him to a farmer out here for $50, and we don't want anything to happen to him.

The landlord took the pig up, and then began to think and cogitate and suspect. When the strangers had gone to bed he called in some of the boys, and said:

"I've twigged the racket; them two fellows are sharpers and that's a guessing pig. To-morrow they will give you a chance to guess at his weight at ten cents a guess, and you'll be cleaned out—only you won't. As the fellows sleep we will weigh their pig and beat their game."

Nobody slept until the pig was taken over to the scales and weighed. He pulled down 170 pounds to a hair, and the villagers went home and hunted up their nickels and dreamed of pigs and scales and sharpers through the remainder of the night.

Next morning the pig was led around in front, and, before starting off on his journey, one of the owners remarked to the assembled crowd:

"Gentlemen, I'm going to weigh this pig directly. Maybe some of you would like to guess on his weight? I'll take all guesses at ten cents each, and whoever hits it gets fifty cents."

This provoked a large and selected stock of winks and smiles, but no one walked up until the pig man said that any one person could guess as many times as he cared to, provided a dime accompanied each guess. Then a rush set in. Three or four merchants put up fifty guesses each. A justice of the peace took thirty. A lawyer said about twenty would do for him. Before there was any let up in the guessing about 600 had been registered and paid for. Every soul of 'em guessed at 170 pounds. It was curious what unanimity there was in the guessing, but the pig men didn't seem to notice it. When all had been given a chance the pig was led to the scales, and lo! his weight was exactly 174 pounds!

"You see, gentlemen," explained the spokesman, "while this animal only weighs 170 pounds along about 11 o'clock at night, we feed him about five pounds of corn meal in the morning before weighing! You forgot to take this matter into consideration!"

Then somebody kicked the landlord, and he kicked the justice, and the justice kicked a merchant, and when the pig men looked back from a distant hill the whole town was out kicking itself and throwing empty wallets into the river.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Romance.

"Oh, Maurice," said a Clifton girl to her lover, "did you know papa had bought a new dog?"

Maurice started and looked around anxiously, even nervously.

"No, darling," he replied, with a slight two-stop tremulo in his voice.

"He has, Maurice, and he knows so many tricks, too."

"Your papa or the dog, darling?" he inquired, in an abstracted manner.

"The dog, of course, naughty boy," she answered, playfully tapping him on his chest protector with the middle finger of her lily white hand.

"When did he secure this valuable animal?"

"Last Monday morning, dear, he brought him home. He has been playing his tricks every day, and the strangest one is that he will go into the water and catch fish."

"Your papa or the dog, dear?"

"The dog, of course," she answered, pettishly this time.

Again the young man from Pearl street looked anxiously, even nervously, around the room.

"Did you say he caught fish, darling?"

"Yes, love, and he holds to them so we can hardly pull him away."

"Darling," he whispered, "oh, darling, I was here last night in the rain. It was a very watery rain, too, but, darling be brave now, and tell me if my coat-tail looks like a fish."

Let us turn from this sad scene.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

Witch Finding in India.

The ordeal by water is universal among the barbarous Non-Aryan tribes of Central India, from the Bheels in the west country to the wild men in the almost unexplored jungles of Bustar and the far east, towards the Bay of Bengal. Here is a description of one water test, taken a few years ago from the mouth of an expert witch finder among the Bheels, who got into a scrape for applying it to an old woman. "A bamboo is stuck up in the middle of any piece of water. The accused is taken to it, lays hold of it, and by it descends to the bottom. In the meantime one of the villagers shoots an arrow from his bow, and another runs to pick it up and bring it back to the place whence it was shot. If the woman is able to remain under water until this is done she is declared innocent, but if she comes up to breathe before the arrow is returned into the bowman's hand she is a true witch and must be swung as such." In the case from which this account is taken the woman failed in the test, and was consequently swung to and fro, roped up to a tree, with a bandage of red pepper on her eyes; but it is obvious that this kind of ordeal, like almost all primitive ordeals, is contrived so as to depend for its effect much upon the manner in which it is conducted, whereby the operator's favor becomes worth gaining. A skillful archer will shoot just as far as he chooses.

Another ordeal is by heat, as for instance, the picking of a coin out of burning oil. But the question extraordinary is by swinging on a sacred tree, or by flogging with switches of a particular wood. Swinging before an idol, with a hook through the muscles of the back, is the well-known rite by which a Hindu devotes himself to the god, and flogging with rods from a sacred tree manifestly adds superhuman virtue to the ordinary effect of a vigorous laying on. In 1865 a woman suspected of bringing cholera into the village was deliberately beaten to death with rods of the castor oil tree, which is excellent for purging witchcraft. It is usual also to knock out the front teeth of a notorious witch; the practice appears to be connected with the belief, well known in all countries, that witches assume animal shapes; for in India they are supposed occasionally to transform themselves into wild beasts, a superstition analogous to our European lycanthropy. Shaving the heads of female witches is very common among the tribes much infested by sorcerers; it is employed as an antidote, not merely as a degrading punishment, so that one is tempted to trace its origin to some recondite notion of power residing in the hair; and thus even back toward Samson, to Circe with the beautiful locks, and to the familiar devils of early Christian times, who are said to have a peculiar attachment for women with fine tresses.—*Sir A. Lyall's Asiatic Studies.*

A Bird Country.

The Guatemala, as the commencement of the narrowing land strip of North America, accommodates with homes a great many of the migratory birds, and that such a country, which, in its tropical climate on the coasts, eternal springs in its middle elevation and cold atmosphere on the heights, dotted by lakes and covered by a network of rivers, rivulets, brooks and brooklets and blessed with the fruits of both hot and cool temperatures, and has many creatures peculiarly its own, needs no expatiation. The birds, for instance, encountered here are said to represent 600 species. There are no eagles, so to speak, but three kinds of hawks, the same number of buzzards, or carrion crows, and six different marauders at night. The sparrow family is the dominant in the land, for it numbers 410 species. The calibri, or humming-bird, is found in thirty-six species, belonging to twenty-eight genera. In the parrot family eight species are known as Auroras, all of brilliant and metallic plumage. The quetzal, or quesal, the most beautiful and striking of all the Guatemala birds, and which stands on top of the state's escutcheon, forms a genius by itself. It inhabits the highest mountains, particularly in Verapaz, but that relentless tyrant, fashion, penetrates its craggy fastness, butchers it unmercifully and ornaments her silly person with the borrowed plumage. Several hundred of them are thus slaughtered every year. Of the hooded parrots there are eight, while the common ones called loros, are divided into fourteen species. Among the songsters the pitoreal, a small black bird, living on bananas, plantains and similar fruits, and resembling our catbird, is considered the finest, and called the nightingale of the country. In the gallinaceous order, one may mention the pau-ju, a magnificent wild creature, quail in make-up, turkey in size, and pleasant in color, with a long, slightly curved and round-pointed bill and a crest consisting of fine blue-black and white speckled feathers, of which the first is five and the last three inches in length. When caught quite young it is easily tamed and contented in the poultry yard, but in the first and second pairing season is sure to steal silently away into the wilderness. The turkey of the Cordilleras, called pavo de cacho, is peculiar to the highest volcanic summits. Singularly, the turkey of Peten is confined to that region, and is of a distinct species. Of partridges and quails there are seven, and of pigeons seventeen species, not counting the sea pigeons, waders, as the heron, crane, shitepoke, sandpiper, snipe, woodcock, curlew, wigeon, and rail or water-hen, are believed to have more than 250 species. There is also a variety among the web-footed bird.—*Nashville American.*

A Versatile Man.

"Who is Kraszewski?" many people asked when they read the brief telegrams, a few days since, which told that he had been condemned, as a dangerous anarchist, to three and a half years' imprisonment in a fortress. The question is not easily answered in a sentence; for Kraszewski is not one man but many. He is a novelist, a poet, an historian, a dramatist, a journalist, a musician and a painter; and in every one of these roles he has made a certain mark. He is seventy-two years old, and thousands of persons in Poland think him sure of immortality. He has written three hundred volumes, which may fairly be described as "important;" and were the whole of his writings collected in book form that number might be increased by some hundreds more. In point of fertility, in fact, there is probably no writer who can be compared with him. At least a hundred of his works have been translated into languages other than that in which they were written, and in France and Germany, if not in England, he has a wide circle of readers.—*St. James Budget.*

SIAM AND ITS CUSTOMS

A COUNTRY WHICH IS RAPIDLY BECOMING CIVILIZED.

Curious Customs of the People—A Remarkably Polite Race—Religion, Occupation and Government.

The recent advent of a Siamese embassy to this country makes the following account of that Oriental country timely and interesting:

The kingdom of Siam is one of those countries in the distant East which, after 200 years of seclusion, has only recently been compelled to surrender its retrograde policy and opened its gates to the commercial world of Europe and America. Since the accession of the present King Chulalou Korn I., a prince very enlightened and liberal for the East, Siam has made great commercial progress. He abolished the ruinous monopolies, made commerce free, encouraged navigation and trade, gave entire religious liberty and supported the Christian missions in their attempts at conversion. The effects of these wise measures soon became visible. Siam is annually growing more flourishing, trade is prosperous, and hundreds of European and American ships visit Bangkok.

According to Bishop Pallegoix, the population of Siam amounts to six millions. As a rule, the Siamese are peaceful, cheerful and open, and there is none of that propensity for lying which is found in China, even in the most indifferent matters.

Humanity toward human beings and animals is characteristic of the Siamese. Rough outbreaks of violence and murder are extremely rare. Slavery is very widespread in Siam, but the slaves are generally treated better than are servants in civilized countries; they are regarded as belonging to the family. Many Siamese are said to be so merciful that they will not even kill a fly that stings them. Obedience and respect to the law are in a high degree peculiar with the people. Great reverence is also paid to old age, and the children treat their parents with the utmost attention. The intercourse between the two sexes is extremely reserved. In this respect Siam forms a commendable exception among the Oriental countries, where usually lax morality prevails.

There are no public schools in the country. The representatives of learning and teachers are the Talapoins or priests of Buddha, who, however, are generally quite ignorant. Teaching does not commence in childhood, but only with puberty. Attaining this stage forms an important epoch in the life of the Siamese, and is connected with great festivities and shaving the head. From birth up to the fourth year the heads of children are shaved close, in order to make the hair strong; after that a tuft is left on the forehead of both males and females, which is allowed to grow up to the age of puberty. During this period children enjoy their youth to the fullest extent—that is to say, they have nothing to do beyond playing and amusing themselves. When the hour for head shaving has arrived the parents give a grand festival, to which all friends and relations are invited, who bring the child presents and cakes. The priests wash the head of the consecrated child with the Buddhistic purifying water, saying prayers the while, and then the nearest relatives cut off the tuft of hair. After this epoch the boys are sent to school, or rather to the temples, in order to be instructed by the priests in reading and writing. They remain there for from four to six years, and act as serving boys to the Talapoins during the period. The young Siamese, however, learn very little from the priests, and hence the great majority of them can neither read or write at the expiration of the time. The education of the girls is limited to cooking and the preparation of cigars. Most of them cannot even sew, which, indeed, is hardly necessary here, as the few articles of clothing are woven in one piece and have no seam.

In spite of the low scale of education among the Siamese, they are a remarkably polite people. Acquaintances never meet without bowing, and when one passes another he never omits apologizing to him. People of equal rank address each other as "My elder brother," or "My elder sister." If they are speaking of elderly persons they call them "My father." It is a great breach of good manners to address a man by his plain name. They never say directly "I," but "Your servant." The conversation with men of rank is carried to a ridiculous excess. In such cases the inferior calls himself, "I who am only a hair," "I, the animal," etc. Persons of equal rank salute each other by raising their clasped hands to their mouth. Lower mandarins are called "benefactors;" higher ones, "gracious lords of benefactors." To princes they must say, "I, dust of your exalted feet;" to king, "I, dust of your sacred feet." At audiences, in the public courts, a man of rank can be recognized by the fact that he is sitting or standing, while all the rest are on their knees with bowed heads.

Polygamy is allowed in Siam, but only the first wife is the legitimate mistress of the house. She, with her children, is also her husband's sole heiress.

The priests, usually called by foreigners Talapoins (from talpot, a fan, which they always carry before their eyes), are held in great respect. Even the king salutes them, before whom all other subjects must throw themselves on their face, but they do not return a salutation. Every temple is under the supervision of a superior, who superintends the internal administration. He is called Lord of the Temple, and all the priests attached to the temple are under his orders. Altogether there are in Bangkok 10,000 priests, in the whole of Siam 100,000, who all live in the temples. The gown of the priests is yellow, probably an imitation of the color of gold, as the most costly metal with which honor can be paid to Buddha. Their head and eyebrows are shaved close, and their constant companion is a palm leaf fan, which they hold before their eyes in walking, in order that their eyes may not wander over passing objects. Their life duty is utter abstraction from the outer world, and consequently the annihilation of all mental activity directed to external objects. They must not let themselves be directed from their inner contemplation by worldly things. So Buddha wills it, and for this reason he gave them the eye-defending fan. When they go out the priests carry an iron pot hung over their shoulders by a strap, in which they collect the food which they are obliged to beg for their maintenance from house to house. The manner of living among the priests is regulated by monastic rules. At daybreak they rise from their beds, and inform the populace, by ringing bells and beating drums, that they are coming to collect food. Their scholars and servants get everything ready for the start, while the priests are bathing, visiting the temple and saying a few prayers. Then they commence their begging rounds. Nearly always women and children present the offerings, with very low bows, and ere long the pots are filled to the rim with rice, fish, vegetables and cakes. As the rules forbid priests cooking, the gifts are handed to them ready for eating. They return to the temple, when the priests pick up the nicest things, and give the rest to their servants.

There are in the country two classes of physicians, the royal, who receive a salary, and whose office is handed down to their sons, and such as practice on their own account. The former have to go through an apprenticeship and examination before they receive a diploma and are allowed to perform their duties. It is the duty of these official doctors to cure persons attached to the court, to follow the army into the field, and accompany the princes and high officials in their travels. A man requires no preliminary studies in order to become a private medico. A recipe book and a medicine chest, with the requisite "gift of gab," are sufficient to set up this class of doctors, whose performances are certainly extremely problematical during the first ten years, but many become more valuable afterward through experience. The Siamese, however, know how to value their physicians. With them it is "no cure no pay." The best things about the prescriptions of the Siamese physicians is their harmlessness, and if their medicines do not always cure, they at least do no harm. The specifics are generally herbs, which are employed in the form of tea, pills, decoctions and essences. Severe diet, restricted to rice water and fish dried in the sun, douches and shampooing, play a great part in all cures, and often have the best results.

The principal occupation of the Siamese is agriculture, the cultivation of rice occupying the first place. It is of excellent quality, and the best in all Asia. In addition to rice cultivation, in which nature does the most work, the Siamese occupy their time with horticulture, which demands even less labor. The fruit trees flourish without any culture, and the vegetables alone have a little more attention paid them, as they are irrigated with a mixture of water, salt and rotten fish. This mode of treatment renders the plants wondrouly productive. The indolent Siamese have left the cultivation of the sugar cane, pepper and tobacco, which costs more trouble, to the industrious Chinese, who, in return, derive all the greater profit from it. Siam is richer than any other tropical country in every sort of fruit and vegetable.

As in all tropical countries the bamboo and the canes have a great social value in Siam. The bamboo supplies the sole material for building the cottages for the lower classes. Siam possesses great wealth of ornamental, useful and dyeing woods. Among the useful, the most valuable is teak, which supplies an indestructable material for ship-building. Siam is also the land of gutta percha, tumeric and the sweet scented aloe, which is esteemed throughout the East as a perfume.

The form of government is absolutely despotic. The land has two kings, but the first is the actual ruler and autocrat. The second king never interferes in foreign affairs, but in war he is placed at the head of the army. Among the princes there are three degrees and four of each grade hold offices of state. The highest among them is the viceroy. He has to decide on all important affairs of state. The other usual high offices of state are distributed among the remaining princes. Two of them are inspectors of the elephants, one manages the taxes, another is chief of the agricultural department, a third minister of justice and a fourth head of the medical department. The Siamese are a first rate agricultural and commercial nation, and, in spite of all their campaigns, they have never acquired a taste for war.

Is the Elephant Stupid?

Mr. G. P. Sanderson, superintendeut of government elephant-catching operations in Bengal, asserts that his exceptional opportunities for observing the Asiatic elephant during a period of fifteen years have convinced him that there is no animal regarding which more fallacious impressions exist. The creature's intelligence, for instance, has been greatly exaggerated, as it is really dull and stupid, and quite incapable of the feats of reasoning with which it is often credited. Much misconception also exists in regard to its size, the height of the Indian elephant having been placed at twelve, fifteen and even twenty feet, while, as a matter of fact, ten feet in males and eight and one-half feet in females is very rarely attained. The powers of the elephant's trunk have been misapprehended, for, while it is possible—but doubtful—that the organ is sufficiently delicate to pick up a needle, the animal never attempts to use it for very heavy work. The untenable idea that there is a spot unseen by man to which elephants retire to die is based upon the fact that the remains of elephants which have died in their native haunts are very seldom found.

She Needed No Male Protector.

Thomas Pennant, in his "Tours in Wales," speaks of a Welsh amazon named Margaret Evan, who lives at Pentlyn. She is at this time above ninety years of age. She was the greatest hunter, shooter, and fisher of her time. She kept at least a dozen dogs, killed more foxes in one year than all the confederate hunts do in ten; rowed stoutly and was queen of the lake; fiddled excellently and knew all our old music; did not neglect the mechanical arts, for she was a very good joiner, and at the age of seventy was the best wrestler in the country, and few young men dared to try a fall with her. Margaret was also blacksmith, shoemaker, boat builder, and maker of harps. She shod her own horse, made her own shoes, and built her own boats while under contract to convey copper up and down the lakes. All the neighboring bards celebrated her exploits. She had many admirers, but gave her hand to the most effeminate of them.

A fiddle upon which Washington used to play is now in the possession of Colonel J. Washington, and an effort is being made to raise $1,500 to purchase it that it may be placed in Miss Custis' music-room at Mount Vernon, where are already the harpsichord presented by the general to Miss Custis upon her wedding day, and the flute upon which he used to accompany her.

Homœopathy was first brought to the world's notice in 1810. It was introduced into England in 1827.

NIGHT.

I hear the cries that follow birth and death;
I hear huge pestilence draw his vaporous breath;
"Beware, prepare, or else ye die!" he saith.

I hear a haggard student turn and sigh;
I hear men begging heaven to let them die;
And, drowning all, a wild-eyed woman's cry.

So night takes toll of wisdom as of sin,
The student's and the drunkard's cheek is thin;
But flesh is not the prize we strive to win.

Now airy swarms of fluttering dreams descend
On souls, like birds on trees, and have no end.
Oh God! from vulture dreams my soul defend.

Let fall on her a rose-leaf rain of dreams,
All passionate sweet, as are the loving beams
Of starlight on the glimmering woods and streams.

—*Sidney Lanier.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

One of the hardest things to accomplish is to waken a man in a railroad car who is occupying two seats.—*Philadelphia Call.*

The early bird does not always catch the worm—at this season of the year he generally catches a body full of shot.—*Warsaw Wasp.*

A young girl began to sing "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and everybody in the room rushed hastily out to find a mocking bird to listen to.—*Call.*

Why is a child whose father and mother have neither brothers nor sisters like an unsolvable conundrum? Because it has no aunt, sir.—*Merchant-Traveler.*

The straw hat is a pretty thing
On laborer or scholar;
They tie it with a piece of string,
And buy it for a $.
—*Merchant-Traveler.*

"Fashionable society is now a smelling bottle craze. So says an exchange. Fashionable society not only likes to smell a bottle, but to uncork it also.—*Boston Post.*

Why is a man who gets shaved regularly by a tonsorial artist a perfect loafer? Because you can see his mug in the barber shop any time you go in.—*Fall River Advance.*

A Philadelphia man who is the father of seven daughters has ordered a beautiful and expressive motto for the parlor wall. It reads: "No sons-in-law to board."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

Boggs sent his son to Sanderson, who advertised for a clerk, with a note saying: "You will find my son very trusty." Sanderson sent him back with a note that he would not suit, as he sold for cash.—*Brooklyn Times.*

Science tells us that after a bee has stung once it takes two minutes to recover the power to sting again. It doesn't take the stung person two seconds to get out of the way of a second sting.—*Lowell Courier.*

Big gilt darning needles and big gilt pins are the latest fancies for bonnet and hat decorations. After this a man won't throw himself down so promiscuously on the bed where his wife's hat is sweetly reposing.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Now the weather hath grown warm
And the maids begin to swarm
Around the atmospheric soda water;
They dearly love vanilla
With cream, or sarsaparilla,
And often drink more than they really oughter.
—*Boston Post.*

A correspondent writes: "Will you please inform me when straw hats can be worn without comment?" Certainly. Straw hats can be worn without exciting comment on the head; but when they are worn cavorting along the street in a gale of wind, you must expect a remark or two.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Time is an estate which will produce nothing without cultivation, but will always abundantly repay the labors of industry and generally satisfy the most extensive desires, if no part of it be suffered to lie waste by negligence, to be overrun with noxious plants, or laid out for show rather than for use.

A tramp stopped at a house on Main street the other day and asked for something to eat. "Which do you like best," asked the hired girl—"steak or chop?" The tramp meditated a minute, and then replied, "Chop." "Step right this way," said the hired girl. "Here's the axe, and there's the wood-pile."—*Burlington Free Press.*

My son, when you are fearlessly parading with your girl these cool evenings, and see a man in a linen duster and assiduously working a palm-leaf fan, look out for an ice-cream sign just back of him, and at once cross to the other side of the street—you will find the walking much pleasanter, and devoid of immediate danger.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Parrots.

A few weeks since the papers gave the story of a parrot that was fond of pickles, and to get one put its head into a jar in which sweet pickles were kept. The pickles were so far below the surface of the vinegar, that poll had to immerse its head in the sour liquid before it could gratify its appetite. The result was that he became a bald-head parrot.

Occasionally some one would refer to the loss of its feathers by saying, "So you've had your head in the sweet pickles, poll!" One day a bald-headed old gentleman, on entering the room where hung poll's cage, was saluted by the bird screaming out:

"Guess you've had your head in the sweet pickles!"

Amusing as is this imprudent exclamation of the parrot, it is paralleled by the sayings of three other parrots, which the present writer reports and vouches for.

The cage of a Massachusetts parrot hangs in a photographer's reception-room. It is not uncommon for a lady, just as she has finished her toilet, preparatory to sitting for a picture, to be startled by the bird's imprudent exclamation, "Oh, my! aint she a daisy?"

A Rhode Islander who owns a bright parrot, keeps a private school for children. At recess, the children are allowed to play in the yard, but are forbidden to go into the street. The lady is in a part of the house where she cannot see the children, but no sooner has one of them slipped out of the yard before she is at the door to call the truant back.

She knows of the disobedience through the parrot. His cage is hung by the front window, and as soon as a child wanders on to the sidewalk, the bird screams, "Children in the street! children in the street!"

Another of these feathered talkers belongs to the town of F——, in the same State. His owner being too fond of old New England rum, sometimes comes home so intoxicated that not even the bird fails to notice it. At such times Poll seems to share the family disgrace, for he screams, angrily:

"Shut the door! You're drunk! Shut the door! You're drunk!"—*Youth's Companion.*

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 3, 1884

The convention of the Democratic party of the Fifth Congressional District will be called to order at 12 m., Tuesday, July 29th, 1884, at Greensboro, N. C.

By order of the executive committee.

GEO. H. GREGORY, Chairman.
R. B. KERNER, Secretary.
June 26, 1884.

—The news of the nomination of Cleveland, was received here on Friday last about 2 o'clock. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested, and a Cleveland and Scales Club was organized immediately, by assembled Democrats in Brown's Opera House, Winston, with upwards of 200 members. The New York *World* says it was undoubtedly the first Club formed in the United States.

Mr. M. W. Norfleet was elected president, and E. A. Oldham and J. A. Robinson, Secretaries. The following Vice-Presidents were elected: C. B. Watson, 1st, J. C. Buxton, E. T. Blum, R. Belo, R. B. Kerner, Dr. J. F. Shaffner, J. Jacobs, T. L. Vaughn, S. E. Butner, H. W. Fries, E. E. Gray was elected Treasurer. The following committee was appointed on arrangements: S. H. Smith, S. E. Allen, D. H. King, V. O. Thompson, T. B. Donthit, H. W. Fries, Thos. Barber. The organization was completed by a big ratification meeting Friday night. At least 500 people assembled in the Opera House, and the crowd was addressed by R. B. Kerner, E. A. Oldham, J. S. Grogan, J. F. Young, S. H. Smith, Dr. Battle was peculiarly happy in his remarks and brought down the house with his humor. The Dr. may look out for frequent calls during the campaign. Capt. David Barrow also made a very pointed and satisfactory address. Salutes were fired by the Forsyth Riflemen, and the booming of guns was heard all the evening.

The committee appointed on By-Laws and Rules for the Club is composed of E. E. Gray, Dr. H. T. Bahnson, Chas. Buford, B. J. Shepherd, C. W. Vogler, E. A. Ackerman, Capt. J. E. Gilmer.

A Young Men's Democratic Club was organized immediately after the above meeting, with a list of 50 members. Thos. Pegram, Jr., was elected President, and a Committee of Five appointed on Organization. E. A. Oldham and C. E. Crist acted as Secretaries.

The ticket gives great satisfaction and will be vigorously supported.

Democratic Presidential Candidates.

This is the first time that the Democratic nominees meet with any considerable Republican endorsement. In the ordinary course of political events, the Democrats might say, "what have we done to please our enemies?" In this case, however, it is widely different, because the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks means to invite the support of all friends of reform and good government. Gen. Bragg's excellent remark in the Convention in seconding Cleveland's nomination, sounds the key-note of the campain: "We love him most of all for the enemies he has made," meaning the antagonism of the worst elements of the Democratic opposition, led by such men as Kelly and Butler. Four years ago Kelly was all amiability and the party presented a solid front, but just before the close of the campaign he went back on his political friends, and helped to defeat Hancock by the loss of New York. This year his antagonism is manifest from the start, as it was in 1876, and hence the chances are favorable for a vigorous and healthy campaign in New York.

We can truly say that the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks means a hearty support of the friends of retrenchment and reform, and a firm and square stand on the Constitution of the country. It is a safe nomination and can be supported by the voters of every party without hesitation or fear of evil consequences. The New York *Evening Post* of last Saturday, an independent Republican paper, says:

"The true questions for a voter to ask himself about a Presidential candidate, especially in crises like the present, when there is no substantial difference between the bids which the contending parties make for the popular support, are:—In what way will he probably behave in the proper sphere of Presidential duties? What kind of nominations to office will he send to the Senate? What considerations are likely to prevail with him in making removals? What sort of men are likely to surround him and be listened to by him at the White House. What is likely to be his attitude toward the moral and intellectual currents of the day, and toward the upward movement in American politics and society? How does he feel about money and rich men, and about the money-making enterprises which are the great snare and temptation of modern life? Has he the sobriety of judgment, the steadiness of temper, the maturity of character, and the patient deliberativeness which high places and great cares imperatively call for? Is he a sound and prudent man of business, and has he a keen eye for the remoter consequences of legislation? Will he deal with foreign nations with the quiet and manly self-respect which becomes the representative of an industrious and commercial people, among whom swashbucklers and military adventurers are despised or unknown?

"These questions can, we believe, be answered as regards Mr. Cleveland in a way with which every friend of good government may be fully satisfied, and we commend him especially to the younger voters all over the country who long for a better era in politics, as a man to be trusted and worked for. Even those whose Republican traditions are most deeply rooted, may rest assured that they can render no better service to the party they have long loved and supported than by assuring his triumph."

HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED.

The *New York Herald* places the names of Cleveland and Hendricks at its editorial head and congratulates the Democratic party upon the work of its Convention, and the opportunity offered to the American people, through a union of patriotic voters by whatever name they call themselves, — Democrats, Independents, Labor Reformers, or whatever else—to rid the country from the disgrace and peril which the Republican party has brought upon it.

NEW YORK CITY.—In every part of the city the feeling of jubilation pervaded all classes, the wildest huzzas, hats thrown in the air and cheer after cheer greeted the announcement of the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks. Flags waved, bands played and cannon boomed. The general verdict from all parts of the city is "a ticket hard to beat." The Independent Republican support is assured.

In PHILADELPHIA the greatest enthusiasm prevails. A monster ratification demonstration took place on last Saturday night, 10,000 in line and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed.

In WASHINGTON the Democrats were full of life and enthusiasm, and the Blaine Republicans correspondingly alarmed and depressed. Senators and Representatives, who were yet in the city, both Democrats and Republicans, admit that it is the strongest possible ticket.

In BOSTON all the Democrats and the Independent Republicans were elated and the nominations ratified with cheers, backed by displays of bunting and roar of cannon.

In BALTIMORE the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Arrangements are made to have a rousing ratification meeting to-night, Thursday, in the Holiday Street Theatre.

In RICHMOND the Democrats are jubilant.

All along the Ohio and Mississippi the towns are rejoicing over the ticket.

Texas is ablaze with enthusiasm and the whole Northwest sends greeting to the best ticket that has been presented for many years.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Last week we briefly noticed the temporary organization of the Convention. The first day's proceedings related principally to preliminary business. Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, offered a resolution that the rules of the last Democratic convention shall govern this body, except that in voting for candidates. No State should be allowed to change its vote until the roll of States had been called, and until every State had cast its vote. This is known as the unit rule, which the Kelly faction opposed so desperately.

The following is a synopsis of the proceedings:

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then made, the name of W. H. Vilas, of Wisconsin, being presented as President, with a list of Vice Presidents (one from each State,) and several secretaries and assistants, and that the secretaries and clerks of the temporary organization be continued under the permanent organization.

The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, with five other gentlemen, were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Vilas to the chair. He made a short speech returning thanks, &c.

After the offering of many resolutions on various subjects, all of which were referred to the committee on Platform, it was decided to hear nominations of candidates for President,

Mr. Gray of Delaware, nominated Hon. Thos. F. Bayard of Delaware.

Mr. Hendricks of Indiana, nominated Hon. Joseph E. McDonald of Indiana.

Mr. Beckenridge of California, nominated Hon. Allen G. Thurman of Ohio.

Mr. McKenzie of Kentucky, nominated Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky.

Mr. Lockwood of New York, nominated Hon. Grover Cleveland of New York.

Eulogistic speeches were made by each gentlemen as he named his favorite.

Thos. F. Grady of New York, then came to the platform, and in the midst of much interruption and confusion opposed the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, for the reason, as he said, that Mr. Cleveland could not carry the State of New York, he being objectionable to the workingmen, who regarded him as a friend of the monopolies. He said the State was sure for any good Democrat but Cleveland, and favored Thurman. He was followed by Mr. Cochrane of New York, who took the same position and substantially the same line of argument in opposition to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, and concluded by announcing himself in favor of Allen G. Thurman.

At the conclusion of the nominations, the convention, at 6:20 p. m., adjourned until Thursday morning at 10:30.

Balloting was called for at 11:45 for President. On the question to suspend the order of business and take a recess until 10 a. m., the vote was 196 yeas, 616½ nays. The first ballot resulted:

Cleveland, 392; Bayard, 170; Thurman, 88; Randall, 78; McDonald, 86; Carlisle, 27; Flower, 4; Hoadly, 3; Hendricks, 1; Tilden, 1.

North Carolina gave for Bayard 22. [A delegate stated that there were 16 of the North Carolina votes for Bayard and 7 for Cleveland, but they had agreed on this ballot to cast their vote as a unit.]

THE FINAL RESULT.

The general result was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 820; necessary to choice, 547.

Cleveland received 683; Hendricks, 45½; Bayard, 81½; McDonald, 2; Randall, 4; Thurman, 4.

The question was then put on Mr. Menzie's motion to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried triumphantly.

Saturday morning, Hon. T. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Democratic National Convention.

The Democratic party of the Union, through its representatives in national convention assembled, recognizes that, as the nation grows older new issues are born of time and progress and old issues perish. But the fundamental principles of the Democracy, approved by the united voice of the people, remain, and will ever remain, as the best and only security for the continuance of free government. The preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States and the supremacy of the Federal Government within the limits of the Constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties and can never be surrendered without destroying that balance of right and powers which enables the continent to be developed in peace and social order to be maintained by means of local self government but it is indispensable for the practical application and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the government should not always be controlled by one political party.

CHANGE NECESSARY.

A frequent change of administration is as necessary as constant reverence to the popular will. Other wise abuses grow and the government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens upon many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers. This is now the condition of the country. Hence a change is demanded. The Republican party, so far as principle is concerned, is a reminiscence. In practice, it is organization for enriching those who control its machinery. The frauds and robberies which have been brought to light in every department of the government, are sufficient to have called for reform within the Republican party. Yet those in authority, made reckless by long possession of power, have succumbed to its corrupting influence and have placed in nomination a ticket against which the independent portion of the party are in open revolt. Therefore a change is demanded. Such a change was alike necessary in 1876, but the voice of the people was then defeated by a fraud which can never be forgotten or condoned. Again, in 1880, a change demanded by the people was defeated by the lavish use of money contributed by unscrupulous contractors and shameless jobbers who had bargained for unlawful profits or for high offices.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The Republican party during its illegal, its stolen and its bought tenures of power has steadily decayed in moral character and political capacity. Its platform promises are now a list of its past failures. It demands the restoration of our navy. It has squandered hundreds of millions to create a navy that does not exist. It calls upon Congress to remove the burdens under which American shipping has been depressed. It imposed and has continued those burdens. It professes the policy of reserving the public lands for small holdings by actual settlers. It has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possesses a larger area than that of all our farms between the 2 seas. It professes a preference for free institutions. It organized and tried to legalize control of State elections by Federal troops. It professes a desire to elevate labor. It has subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and imported contract labor. It professes gratitude to all who were disabled or died in the war, leaving widows and orphans. It left to a Democratic House of Representatives the first effort to equalize both bounties and pensions. It proffers a pledge to correct the irregularities of our tariff. It created and has continued them. Its own tariff commission confessed the need of more than twenty per cent. reduction. Its Congress gave a reduction of less than four per cent. It professes the protection of American manufactures. It has subjected them to an increased flood of manufactured goods and hopeless competition with manufacturing nations, not one of which taxes raw material. It professes to protect all American industries. It has impoverished many to subsidize a few. It professes the protection of American labor. It has depicted the returns of American agriculture, an industry followed by half our people. It professes equality of all men before the law, attempting to fix the status of the colored citizens. The acts of its Congress were overset by the decisions of its courts. It accepts the new duty of leading in the work of progress and reform. Its caught criminals are permitted to escape through contrived delays or actual connivance in prosecution. It is honeycombed with corruption. Exposures no longer shock its moral sense. Its honest members, its independent journals, no longer maintain a successful contest for authority in its counsels or put a veto upon bad nominations. That a change is necessary is proved by an existing surplus of more than $100,000,000 which has yearly been collected from a suffering people. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. We denounce the Republican party for having failed to relieve the people from the crushing war taxes which have paralyzed business, crippled industry and deprived labor of employment and of its just reward.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption; to restore economy; to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit, consistent with a due regard for the preservation of the faith of the Nation to its creditors and pensioners. Knowing full well, however, that legislation affecting the occupations of the people should be cautious and conservative in method, not in advance of public opinion, but responsive to its demands, the Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests, but in making the reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth.

THE TARIFF.

From the formation of this government the taxes collected at the custom house have been the chief source of the Federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in execution to this plain dictate of justice: all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all expenses of the Federal government economically administered, including pensions, the interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, subject to the preceding limitations. We demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes and shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The system of direct taxation known as "internal revenue" is a war tax, and so long as the law continues, money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of war, and may be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in the line of duty in the wars of the republic and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers, a like fund for sailors having been already provided; and any surplus should be paid into the treasury.

HOME AFFAIRS.

We favor an American continental policy based upon more intimate commercial and political relations with the fifteen sister republics of North, Central and South America, but entangling alliances with none.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

Asserting the equality of all men before the law, we hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealing with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all citizens, of whatever nativity, race, color or persuasion, religious or political.

We believe in a free ballot and a fair count, and we recall to the memory of the people the noble struggle of the Democrats in the 45th and 46th Congresses, by which the reluctant Republican opposition was compelled to assent to legislation making everywhere illegal the presence of troops at the polls. As a conclusive proof that a Democratic administration will preserve liberty with order, the selection of federal officers for the territories should be restricted to citizens previously resident therein. We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty. We favor honest civil service reforms and compensation of all United States officers by fixed salaries, separation of church and State, and a diffusion of free education by the common schools, so that every child in the land may be taught the rights and duties of citizenship.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

While we favor all legislation which tend to an equitable distribution of property, to the prevention of monopoly, and to the strict enforcement of individual rights against corporate abuses, we hold that the welfare of society depends upon a scrupulous regard for the rights of property as defined by the laws. We believe that labor is best rewarded where it is freest and most enlightened; it should therefore be fostered and cherished. We favor the repeal of all laws restricting the action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relation of capital and labor. We believe that the public land ought, as far as possible, to be kept as homesteads for actual settlers; that all unearned lands heretofore improvidently granted to railroad corparations by the action of the Republican party, should be restored to the public domain and that no more grants of land shall be made to corporations or be allowed to fall into the ownership of alien absentees. We are opposed to all propositions which upon any pretext would convert the general government into a machine for collecting taxes to be distributed among the States or citizens thereof.

THE HOME OF THE FREE.

In affirming the declarations of the Democratic platform of 1856, that the "liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours a land of liberty and an asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been the cardinal principles in Democratic faith," we nevertheless do not sanction the importation of foreign labor or the admission of servile races, unfitted by habits, training, religion or kindred for absorption into the great body of our people or for the citizenship which our laws confer.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

American civilization demands that against the immigration or importation of Mongolians to these shores our gates be closed. The Democratic party insists that it is the duty of the government to protect with equal fidelity and vigilance the rights of its citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, and to the end that this protection may be assured United States papers of naturalization issued by courts of competent jurisdiction must be respected by the executive and legislative departments of our own government and by all foreign powers. It is an imperative duty of this government to effectually protect all the rights of person and property of every American citizen in foreign lands and demand and enforce full reparation for any invasion thereof. An American citizen is only responsible to his own government for any act done in his own country or under her flag, and can only be tried therefor on her own soil and according to her laws, and no power exists in this government to expatriate an American citizen to be tried in any foreign land for any such act.

FOREIGN POLICY.

This country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administration. That policy has ever been in regard to foreign nations, so long as they do no act detrimental to the interests of the country or hurtful to our citizens, to let them alone; that as a result of this policy we recall the acquisition of Louisina, Florida, California and adjacent Mexican territory by purchase alone, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river, and the other great water ways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide-water.

Under the long period of Democratic rule and policy our merchant marine was fast overtaking and on the point of outstripping that of Great Britain. Under twenty years of Republican rule and policy our commerce has been left to British bottoms and the American flag has been almost swept off the high seas.

AN AMERICAN POLICY.

Under Democratic rule and policy our merchants and sailors, flying the stars and stripes in every port successfully searched out a market for the varied products of American industry; under a quarter of a century of Republican rule and policy, despite our manifest advantages over all other nations in high paid labor, favorable climate, teeming soil; despite the freedom of trade among all these United States, despite their population by the foremost races of men and an annual immigration of the young, thrifty and adventurous of all nations; despite our freedom here from the inherited burdens of life and on industry of the old world monarchies; their costly war navies; their vast tax-consuming, non producing standing armies; despite twenty years of peace; Republican rule and policy have managed to surrender to Great Britain, along with our commerce, the control of the markets of the world. Instead of the Republican party's British policy, we demand, in behalf of the American Democracy, an American policy. Instead of the Republican party's discredited scheme and false pretense of friendship for American labor, expressed by imposing taxes, we demand, in behalf of the Democracy, freedom for American labor by reducing the taxes, to the end that these United States may compete with unhindered powers for supremacy among the nations in all the arts of peace and the fruits of liberty.

TILDEN.

With profound regret we have been apprised by the venerable statesman, through whose person was struck that blow at the vital principle of Republics (acquiescence in the will of the majority), that he cannot permit us again to place in his hands the leadership of the Democratic hosts, for the reason that the achievement of reform in the administration of the Federal government is an undertaking now too heavy for his age and failing strength. Rejoicing that his life has been prolonged until the general judgment of our fellow-countrymen is united in the wish that wrong were rigthed in his person for the Democracy of the United Statet, we offer to him in his withdrawal from public cares, not only our sympathy and esteem, but also that best homage of freemen, the pledge of our devotion to the principles and cause now inseperable in the history of this republic from the labors and name of Samuel J. Tilden.

With this statement of the hopes, principles and purposes of the Democratic party, the great issue of reform and the change in the administration is submitted to the people in calm confidence that the popular vote will pronounce in favor of new men and more favorable conditions for the growth of industry, the extension of trade and the employment and due reward of labor and of capital and the general welfare of the whole country.

A FEW HINTS
FOR THE USE OF
AYER'S PILLS

DOSE.—*To move the bowels gently, 2 to 4 Pills; thoroughly, 4 to 6 Pills. Experience will decide the proper dose in each case.*

For **Constipation**, or **Costiveness**, no remedy is so effective as AYER'S PILLS. They insure regular daily action, and restore the bowels to a healthy condition.

For **Indigestion**, or **Dyspepsia**, AYER'S PILLS are invaluable, and a sure cure.

Heart-burn, Loss of Appetite, Foul Stomach, Flatulency, Dizziness, Headache, Numbness, Nausea, are all relieved and cured by AYER'S PILLS.

In **Liver Complaint, Bilious Disorders, and Jaundice**, AYER'S PILLS should be given in doses large enough to excite the liver and bowels, and remove constipation. As a cleansing medicine in the Spring, these PILLS are unequalled.

Worms, caused by a morbid condition of the bowels, are expelled by these PILLS.

Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and **Piles**, the result of Indigestion or Constipation, are cured by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

For **Colds**, take AYER'S PILLS to open the pores, remove inflammatory secretions, and allay the fever.

For **Diarrhœa** and **Dysentery**, caused by sudden colds, indigestible food, etc., AYER'S PILLS are the true remedy.

Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Sciatica, often result from digestive derangement, or colds, and disappear on removing the cause by the use of AYER'S PILLS.

Tumors, Dropsy, Kidney Complaints, and other disorders caused by debility or obstruction, are cured by AYER'S PILLS.

Suppression, and Painful Menstruation, have a safe and ready remedy in

AYER'S PILLS.

Full directions, in various languages, accompany each package.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

TUTT'S PILLS
TORPID BOWELS, DISORDERED LIVER, and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: **Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, fullness after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION**, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

LIVER
WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

Secure Healthy action to the Liver and relieve all bilious troubles.

Purely Vegetable; No Griping. Price 25c. All Druggists

SANITARIUM, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 36 p., route, cost, free.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE. 200 pgs. Illustrated. All that the doubtful curious or thoughtful want to know. Cloth and gilt binding: 50 cts., paper 25c. Marriage Guide, 144 p'gs, sent sealed, money or stps, by DR. WHITTIER 302 PENN AVE. PITTSBURGH, PA. The great specialist, Nervous Debility, Impediments to Marriage, Consultation and Pamphlet free.

For A Business Education Attend the
Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.
Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course: about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $50. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Courses free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. Diplomas presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. Fall Session begins Sept 15th. For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 2 letter-stamps. L. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM

MAY, 1884.

NEW GOODS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR!

HINSHAW & BYNUM,
Wholesale and Retail Merchants,
DEALERS IN
Field Seeds and Star Brand Fertilizers,
WINSTON, N. C.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

is more complete than ever before and our steadily and rapidly increasing trade shows that we are making it to the interest of the Merchants in this section of country to trade with us. Remember that we were the first to take out a *Drummer's* license and that we pay more *Purchase Tax* and more *Freight* than any mercantile firm here. Add the freight and expenses to Baltimore and Richmond prices and we will duplicate them and in several lines do better.

RETAIL STORES.

Our Dress Goods and Notion Departments are in the hands of competent lady sales women and in these departments you will find a new and elegant assortment of standard and Fancy Dress Goods, Lawns, White Goods, Piquets, Ginghams, Prints, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Parasols, Fans, and Notions of every kind.

We also offer a full stock of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Drills, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Jeans, Cottonades,

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Books and Stationary,

Leather, Salt, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Axes, Mattocks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hames, Chains, Collars, Steel Plows, Saws, Cutlery, Oils, Syrups, White and Red Lead, Coffee, Sugar, Meat, Corn, Lard, Drugs, Buckets, Tubs, Kegs, Brooms, Scythes and Grain Cradles, &c.

Sole Agents for the sale of

T. MILES' SONS PHILADELPIA HAND MADE SHOES.

for Men, Women, Misses and Children. Sole Agents for the sale of the

Celebrated Bay State Boots and Shoes.

We also have exclusive control in this market of

J. A. Leach & Co's Thomasville Shoes,
L. B. & L. S. Holt's Bellemont Plaids,
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co's Excelsior Cook Stoves,

the very best made. We sell at Factory Prices.

J. & P. COATS' SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON,
F. & H. FRIES' JEANS, ARISTA SHEETING AND COTTON YARN.
EAGLE & PHŒNIX JEANS, TICKING AND BALL SEWING COTTON
HOLSTEIN WOOLEN MILLS ALL WOOL CASSIMERES.

SEEDS.

We have had thoroughly tested many of the different kinds of Grasses and now sell only Orchard Grass Seed, Red Clover, Sappling Clover, Herds Grass, Timothy and Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

FERTILIZERS.

The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure stands at the head of the list of Tobacco fertilizers throughout both Virginia and North Carolina and no one who wishes to raise a crop of fine, bright, rich, waxy Tobacco that will sell for a high price cant afford to plant a crop of Tobacco without using it. We sold 1,100 bags at this place last week and were out two days.

STAR BRAND GUANO FOR WHEAT.

We ask the farmers to compare the present crop of growing wheat where this fertilizer was used with crops where other brands were used and also examine the clover and grass and to remember that the Star Brand Guano is the only fertilizer that makes a good crop of grass following the wheat crop. We will make it to the interest of every farmer *who sows wheat* this fall to use the Star Brand Guano.

We are prepared to buy large quantities of Dried Fruits and Berries this season. All are cordially invited to

COME AND SEE US.

Respectfully,
HINSHAW & BYNUM.

May 12th, 1884.





EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS
are the BEST EVER MADE for Costiveness, Indigestion, Headache. One good dose of three or four Emory's Little Cathartic Pills, followed by one pill every night for a week or two, makes the human machinery run as regular as clock work: they purify the blood and put new life in a broken-down body. Purely Vegetable, Harmless, Pleasant, Infallible, the youngest child may take them. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers at 15 Cts. a Box, or by mail.

STANDARD CURE CO., Proprietors, 197 Pearl St., N. Y.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are prepared from MAY APPLE.

Emory's Little Cathartic are more than is claimed: they prove to be the best Pill ever used here. Worth twice the money asked.—W. W. H. Gowan, Harmony Grove, Ga.——Emory's Little Cathartic are the most popular of all the Cathartics.—Wm. Bishop, Mills River, N. C.——My aged mother used one box with wonderful results.—N. W. Baker, Locust Grove, Ohio.——I recommend them.—John Collins, M. D., Athens, Texas.——They are excellent.—R. Benson, Jackson, Miss.——They are unexcelled.—Miss. Elizabeth Keyser, Moberly, Mo.

MALARIA In all its forms positively cured with Emory's Standard Cure Pills, a never-failing remedy; they contain no Quinine, Mercury, or poison of any kind. Endorsed by physicians and sold by druggists everywhere, or by mail, 25 Cents a Box. STANDARD CURE CO., New York.

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AMERICAN PROSE,
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS,
GEMS FROM THE POETS,
all elegant Gift Books,
AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE.
Lots of other books, some of them will be sold at and below cost.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching; very distressing, particularly at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also; for Tetter, Itch, Salt-Rheum, Scald-Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box, by mail, 50 cts., 3 for $1.25, Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

BEYOND THE GATES.
GEMS FROM GREAT AUTHORS.
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Fringed editions of celebrated Poems.
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AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Cards for Scrap Books cheap in lots.

We offer a number of fine Christmas, New Year and Easter Cards, in assorted lots, cheap for cash. The supply is limited.

SALEM BOOKSTORE.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1884.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.00 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.38 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	7.00 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	12.20 a. m.

—Waughtown has a base ball club.

—We regret to learn Mrs. Geo. E. Vogler is quite ill.

—Threshing wheat is now going on all over the country.

—Prof. James F. Brower left for Denver, Lincoln county, on Monday last.

—The weather has been quite warm. So far the usual heated waves have been of short duration.

—Eugene Shore brought the first watermelons grown in this section, to town on Tuesday last.

WELL DONE.—Frank Mickey raised 600 bushels of wheat, an average of 20 bushels to one sown.

—John F. McCuiston spent a few days at Oak Ridge, visiting relatives and friends.

—Master Henry Laugenour did not go north, but returned, he will leave for home with his aunt.

—The Wachovia Cornet Band will give a Promenade Concert, in the Public Square, on next Friday night.

—Jas. A. Gray, Esq., laid the first brick of the new Methodist Church, Winston, on Monday of last week.

—Bees, it seems, have not gathered the sourwood honey. Wet weather we suppose to be the cause.

—A fine Jersey bull calf from the stock farm of Dr. Bahnson was shipped to E. T. Clemmons, Asheville, N. C.

—Mrs Yarborough vacates the old Bank building for new quarters in the Buxton & Lemly block, Winston.

—Waughtown Sunday School picnicced last Saturday near the church. It was an enjoyable occasion for the children and young folks.

—Rev. Wm. Vogler, of Staten Island, N. Y., called on us Tuesday morning. He is a native of Salem, and is visiting his mother and sisters.

—Thanks for a complimentary ticket to the Annual Fair of the North Carolina Fruit Growers' Association, at Goldsboro, July 30th and 31st.

Prof. Leonard gave a musical entertainment at Abbott's Creek on Sunday. A large audience was very highly entertained with choice music. Prof. Leonard is an excellent music teacher and very popular.

—Bonnets show a decided change at last. They are both high and narrow. From a front view, scarcely any sides can be seen, so closely are they pressed in against the head; but the trimmings are quite high.—*Peterson's Magazine.*

—Dr. James A. Blum, of Winston, succeeds John Griffith, as collector of articles for the Forsyth exhibit at the County Fair and State Exposition. Dr. Blum is the right man in the right place. Mr. Griffith resigned the position.

—P. E. Leight, Esq., has two fine 3 months old shoats sent him as a present by his son and brother-in-law, John Leight and Rom Charles, of Shelby county, Indiana. They now weigh 80 pounds apiece. They are of the Poland-China stock.

—Waughtown Sunday School is preparing a concert, or entertainment rather, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase an organ for the Sunday School at that place. Look out for their notice and go and hear them, and thus aid a good cause.

—Many new dresses have the sleeves of a different material from the bodice, but always of a material which is employed somewhere on the dress, either for the tunic or the trimming.—*Peterson's Magazine.*

—Dr. Wiseman, of Farmington, Davie county, was in town on Monday, leaving for home again Tuesday, accompanied by Mrs. Wiseman and Mrs. Lemly and family, who will spend a few weeks at the Doctor's home.

—Prevent serious sickness by taking occasionally one of **Emory's Little Cathartic Pills**, a wonderful appetizer, an absolute preventive and cure of Billiousness, pleasant to take, sugar-coated. Ask your druggist for them and take no other.—15 Cents.

STORMS.—We learn of a severe storm in the upper portion of Davidson county, throwing down fencing, trees and unroofing houses.

There was a storm with a heavy rain here on Sunday evening, but no damage.

—Gathered bodices are very popular, especially for slender persons: for them, the gathers may extend from the shoulders to the waist; for stouter persons, there should be but few gathers at the waist, and none from the shoulders.—*Peterson's Magazine.*

MORMON MISSIONARIES.—This section has occasionally been visited by Mormon preachers. Last Sunday two missionaries of this faith preached at Pfafftown to, we are pleased to say, a small congregation. The good sense of our people will probably quietly ignore them, curiosity no doubt, will lead some to hear them.

—We acknowledge an invitation to be present at the meeting of the Chautauqua Literary Social Circle on Wednesday evening last, on the beautiful grounds around the home of Mr. Jas. T. Lineback. We regret that indisposition prevented us from being present. The grounds were lighted with Chinese lanterns, and illuminated mottoes and greetings met your gaze at every available point. A large number of guests enjoyed the charming moonlight. The singing was enthusiastic, and the many voices joining in some favorite hymn added much to the pleasures of the evening.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending July 12th, 1884:

Nathaniel Brown, Mrs. Louisa E. Frye, G. Y. Gibbs, Z. G. Hege, Mrs. Sue M. Martin, John W. Myers, Jonathan Miller, W. F. Rogers, Miss Nany S. Swaim, Idah Stafford, Jery H. Smith, A. J. Snyder, W. R. Smith, Jno. Vawter, George War.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

J. BLICKENDERFER, P. M.

Commissioners' Court.

It was ordered that Beasley & Pitts be granted license to retail for 3 months.

That C. A. Winkler be granted license to retail malt liquors for 3 months.

That V. M. Siewers be granted a license to retail liquors in quantities of one quart and less than 5 gallons until the first Monday in October.

That Nancy Conrad be paid $3 for support as a pauper.

That Wm. Mitchell and Alozo Mitchell be allowed to list their taxes for 1884.

That Pleas Foy be allowed and paid $1 for his support as pauper.

That E. Leoper and H. Rose be granted license to retail liquor for 3 months.

That S. A. Ogburn be appointed to sell the lumber left after repairing the bridge at Dr. Jones.

That Geo. R. Reynolds be granted license to retail liquor for 3 months.

Phelps and Vogler were granted license to retail liquors for 3 months.

The following claims were allowed and ordered to be paid:

A. S. Waggoner, for corn, etc.,	$ 7.40
Dr. R. D. Hay, for medical services	36.00
Edwards, Broughton & Co., for printing	4.00
R. S. Linville listing taxes	16.00
Wm. Barrow, for holding inquest	19.40
H. R. Lehman, list taker	12.00
J. P. Binkley, " "	12.00
J. F. Miller, for repairing bridge	79.72
J. N. Anderson, list taker	16.00
E. P. Pfaff, repairing bridge	63.15
J. L. Phipps, list taker	14.00
S. A. Lehman, repairing	39.37
Chas. Rothrock, listing taxes	23.00
John Boyer, lumber	34.47
N. S. Cook, commissioner	18.00
H. A. Holder, work on culvert	7.00
V. W. Perry, listing taxes	23.00

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

[FROM THE LEXINGTON DISPATCH.]

Michael Hedrick, an old and respected citizen of Conrad Hill township, was buried last Thursday.

Rev. W. A. Rogers has been elected President of Yadkin College.

On Friday last there was a heavy storm between Lexington and the Poor House, trees were blown down and a barn unroofed.

DAVIE COUNTY.

[FROM THE DAVIE TIMES.]

One of our progressive farmers has plowed under his wheat stubble and set the field in tobacco which is growing nicely. He is in the Centre section.

There are 43 paupers that are cared for by the county, 16 of them are at the Poor House, and 27 outside.

Mr. C. F. Bahnson has been appointed by the Commissioners to take charge of and collect specimens for the State Exposition. He requests us to say that he will visit the committee in each township at an early day.

The following Jurors were drawn for the Fall term of the Superior Court for Davie county, which convenes on the 1st Monday in September: J A Lapish, A M Foster, W D Tutterlow, R L Hudson, Jas A Deadman, B B Bailey, J G Clifford, W S Bostian, J P Dwiggins, J W Stewart, J R Harbin, C A Bowden, J D Atkinson, J F Smith, A J Foster, D S Sheek, Z T Gaither, W T Jones, L G Gaither, A J Hutchins, A W Ridenhour, P L Meroney, Thomas Nail, F R McMahan, Godfrey McColloh, H C Holman, J H Whitaker, J M Bowles, Daniel Seaford, W D Barnycastle, P L Foster, J W Martin, J N Charles, J D Baity, J W Harris, Jacob Groce.

STOKES COUNTY.

[FROM THE REPORTER AND POST.]

At a meeting of the County exhibit Committee to-day N. M. Pepper was elected chairman and S. B. Taylor secretary. A local committee in each township, to act in conjunction with the general committee, was appointed as follows:

Yadkin—E. W. Culler, Wm. Newsom, Wm. Slate.

Meadows—R F Petree, Dr. L H Hill, W J. Moore.

Sauratown—Col B Baily, Dr Elias Fulp, Dr A G Jones, J M Covington.

Snow Creek—A J Brown, C L Griffin, Z S Alley.

Beaver Island—L W Anderson, Jonathan Flinn, J W Davis, Dr D C Dicks.

Peter's Creek—James Rierson, jr, Dr F Pringle, S M Shelton, C C Smith.

Quaker Gap—Jas A Leak, Capt J L Smith, Dr. R F Moir, Z T Smith.

The above named committees are respectfully referred to the address of the general committee, and are most earnestly requested to act with the committee in getting up articles of interest and sending them to the committee. At their next meeting the committee will offer premiums for the different grades of tobacco, wheat, corn, oats and of the various other crops. The township committees are requested to meet with the general committee at Danbury on the 3rd Monday of this month, and also at their regular meeting the first Monday in August. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet in Danbury the third Monday of this month. S. B. TAYLOR, Sec.

July 7th, 1884.

We learn that Mr. H. R. Carroll, of this county, has one grape vine less than five years old which will make 35 or 40 gallons of wine this year.

We learn that an escaped convict (a white man) from the railroad passed here yesterday. He said two others left with him, one of whom was shot through the hand.

—Vigorous health is man's finest estate. If weak and nervous, send for circular and *free* trial package of Pastilles—a radical cure.

Harris Remedy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

BRIEFS.

—We give the platform of the Democratic party in another column.

—Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the most effective blood-purifier ever devised. It is recommended by the best physicians.

—The ages of the Democratic Presidential candidates — Grover Cleveland 47, and Gov. Hendricks in his 65th year.

—Geo. B. Everett, late collector of internal revenue at Winston, now of Mitchel, D. T., was married in Philadelphia last week to Miss Mattie Smyth Davis.

—Gen. Ben. Butler has accepted the nomination of the National and Anti-Monopoly parties, concentrating his work in New York. The object seems to be to defeat Cleveland in New York.

—A train was backing across a bridge at Moberly, Mo., when the centre span fell, dragging down eight cars full of passengers. Twelve were drowned and many injured. The deaths will run to 25.

—In an affray at a negro festival, at Mt. Holly Station, on the Carolina Central R. R., one negro had his head cut off with a razor, another fell with a pistol ball in his brain, and about twelve others were more or less injured.

—Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer never fails in restoring gray hair to its youthful color, lustre and vitality. Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, of Massachusetts, endorses it, and all who give it a fair trial unite in grateful testimony to its many virtues.

—The decision of the question of *prima facie* right of Congressman T. G. Skinner to a seat as representative from the first district of North Carolina, was postponed by Congress until the second Monday in December.

— The *Appalacian Philosopher*, published at Jefferson, Ashe county, is received. It is a small eight page weekly, full of well selected matter and lots of news. F. M. Murchison, Editor and Publisher. Frank is a PRESS boy, and we wish him success.

—The stockholders of the Odell factory held their annual meeting at the factory on Tuesday.

The following exhibit was made: Number of day's work, 152½; cotton consumed, 481,130 lbs.; yards of plaids manufactured, 1,406,878; seamless bags made, 39,328; number towels, 65,556. Dividend declared for the last six months, 4 per cent.

SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, **Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Blotches, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin,** are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores.

"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me.

Yours respectfully, MRS. ANN O'BRIAN."

148 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 78 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known *writer on the Boston Herald*, B. W. BALL, of *Rochester, N.H.*, writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a *complete cure*. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures **Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility,** and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for August leads off with a capital steel engraving, "Meetin's Out," from the original picture by E. L. Henry: one of the very best things we have ever seen, and thoroughly American. The tales, sketches, etc., etc., are all original, and are unusually good. "Some Creole Blossoms" is a story of remarkable originality and power. "Lord Avalon" goes on spiritedly, and so does the novelet by Mrs. Stephens. We have often said that every lady of refinement should take this magazine, and we now repeat the advice. The price is but TWO DOLLARS a year, with *great deductions to clubs.* Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MARRIED.

On Sunday last, by Rev. H. A. Brown, NOAH ROTHROCK to Miss CARRIE BREWER.

DIED.

In Nazareth, Pa., June 25th, Mrs. EMELIE L. CRIST, wife of Richard Crist and sister of A. E. Giersh, of this place, aged 63 years.

At Dr. E. Kerner's, in Kernersville, July 10th, Miss WINIFRED LANDRUM, aged 78 years. Aunt Winnie, as she was called, was the last of the old members that formed the first class of the Methodist E. Church, in Kernersville. She had been an appendage of the Kerner family for more than 60 years. By special request, Rev. Solomon Helsebeck is to preach her funeral sometime in the near future.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$ 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	80 to 90
Oats, " "	40 to 50
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bush.	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 25 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 90
Peas, (white,) " "	1 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 75
Beans, (white,) " "	1 50 to 00
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Pork,	08 to 10
Country Meat, (hog round,).	00 to 00
" Hams	00 to 00
Green Apples per bushel,	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	10 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	6 to 07
Beeswax, " "	00 to 25
Flax Seed, per bushel	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bush.	70 to 90
Potatoes, sweet, " "	75 to 80
Cabbage, per pound,	05 to 00
Chickens,	20 to 25
Hay, per hundred,	50 to 60
Fodder, per hundred bdls.,	00 to 00
Shucks, per hundred lbs.,	00 to 00

Winston Tobacco Market.

NEW.

Lugs Common Red	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	6 00 to 7 50
" Bright	6 00 to 12 50
" Fine	15 00 to 20 00
Fillers Common	4 00 to 6 00
" Good	8 00 to 12 00
" Fine	12 00 to 18 00
Wrappers Common	15 00 to 20 00
" Good	25 00 to 40 00
" Fine	50 00 to 75 00
" Fancy	00 00 to 00 00

Dried Fruit Market.

Cherries pitted,	12½ cents.
Damson, Plums,	8 cents.
Whortleberries,	7 cents.
Blackberries,	6 cents.
Quarter Apples,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, common,	4 cents.
Sliced Apples, bright,	5 cents.
Sliced Apples, fancy,	6 cents.
Dark Peeled Peaches,	4 cents.
Bright " "	5 to 8 cents.
Fancy " "	10 cents.
Quarter unpeeled,	3 cents.
Halves "	4 cents.

WANTED.

SHORT-HAND pupils. Thorough instruction by mail, in the latest improved system. Address

FRED F. SKUSE, Watkins, N. Y.

July 3-2t.

BINGHAM'S { Established in 1793. } is the only School for Boys in the South with **GAS LIGHT**, a first-class **GYMNASIUM**, and a first-class **BATH HOUSE**. The course is **PREPARATORY** or **FINISHING**. There is a thoroughly equipped school of **TELEGRAPHY**. Special terms to young men of small means. 181st Session begins July 30th. For Catalogue, address

Maj. R. BINGHAM,
Bingham School, N. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of Christain Ebert, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the deceased to present them to me legally authenticated for payment on or before the 15th day of June, 1885, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

And those indebted to the deceased are notified to call on me and make payment.

E. A. EBERT, Executor.

June 7-6t.

LAWN PARTIES.

ELM LAWN, corner of Church Street and Belews Creek Road, Salem, N. C., is open for Lawn and Croquet Party engagements, either for day or night. Light and seats furnished. Elm Lawn is well shaded, retired from public view, and is excellently adapted for Pleasure Parties.

TERMS:—**$2.50** per afternoon; **$3.00** per evening; **$4.00** per afternoon and evening. For further particulars apply to the Proprietor,

CLARENCE CRIST.
Salem, N. C.

TRY ONE OF



TISE'S IMPROVED 2 BUCKET

WELL FIXTURES.

Pat. Aug. 8, 1882.

The above cut fully illustrates and explains the working of same.

PRICE, - $16.50.

Liberal Discount to Dealers.

For further information address

C. H. TISE,
Sole Manufacturer,
Winston, N. C.

March 20, 1884.-12tf.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

FACTS REGARDING Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

It will purify and enrich the **BLOOD**, regulate the **LIVER** and **KIDNEYS**, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH! In all those diseases requiring a certain and efficient TONIC, especially Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, etc., its use is marked with immediate and wonderful results. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from all complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. It gives a clear and healthy complexion. The strongest testimony to the value of DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is that frequent attempts at counterfeiting have only added to the popularity of the original. If you earnestly desire health do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

(Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co. St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.)

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC IS FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

NO NEW THING.

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS

Used throughout the country

FOR OVER 40 YEARS,

And thus proved

The Best Liver Medicine in the World.

No Griping, Poisonous Drugs, but purely Vegetable, safe and reliable. Prescribed even by Physicians. A speedy cure for Liver Complaint, Regulating the Bowels, Purifying the Blood, Cleansing from Malarial Taint. **A perfect cure for Sick Headaches, Constipation and all Billous Disorders.** Sold by Druggists. For Pamphlets, etc., address **C. E. HULL & CO 18 Cedar St., N. Y. City**

Tomb Stones

AT REDUCED PRICES.

I have reduced the price on all kinds of plain Tombstones.

I will make it to your advantage to come and see me.

I am here all the time, and give my *personal attention* to every order.

I. W. DURHAM,
Winston, N. C.

Jan. 1st, 1884.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING taken Letters of Administration on the estate of David M. Tucker, deceased, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in July, a tract of land containing

19¼ ACRES.

This tract lies about 2½ miles north of Winston, on the Walker road leading to Old Town, adjoining the lands of W. R. Parten and others, and is mostly woodland.

Persons having claims against the estate, are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned before the first day of June, 1885, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JAS. T. LINEBACK, Adm'r.

May 19th, 1884.

Liver, Kidney or Stomach Trouble.

Symptoms: Impure blood, costive bowels, irregular appetite, sour belching, pains in side, back and heart, yellow urine, burning when urinating, clay-colored stools, bad breath, no desire for work, chills, fevers, irritability, whitish tongue, dry cough, dizzy head, with dull pain in back part, loss of memory, foggy sight. For these troubles "SWAYNE'S PILLS" are a sure cure. Box, (30 Pills) by mail, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa. Sold by Druggists.

Langs Live Seeds, The Cheapest, the Freshest, the Purest. They never fail to grow and give a liberal crop. 300 Flower Seeds, 300 Vegetable Seeds, 65 Field Seeds, 20,000 Catalogues to give away, send for one. Local Agents Wanted everywhere.

Fred N. Lang, Baraboo, Wis.

London Hair Restorer—Great English Toilet Article. Restores growth, color, gloss and softness. Removes Dandruff. Aristocratic families of Great Britain endorse it. Elegant dressing. Fragrantly perfumed. The favorite of fashion. At Druggists for 3s 1d, or 75 cts., in U. S., money.

PLANTATION FOR SALE!

A tract of land containing about 112 acres, well watered, within three miles of Winston, with considerable wood land and meadow thereon, for sale. The improvements consist of a dwelling, barn and tobacco barn.

Apply to L. V. BLUM, Salem.
T. R. PURNELL, Raleigh.

T. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞ STANDARD LAUNDRY WAX and CONTINENTAL HOOF OINTMENT for sale at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

HERRICK'S POEMS,

THE FINEST GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON AT SALEM BOOKSTORE.

SPLENDID PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS.

☞ WORK BOXES at SALEM BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE Double Buggy and Harness. Enquire at SALEM BOOK STORE.

—FAMILY BIBLES at Blum's Bookstore.

Long & Sackerman.

LOW PRICE CLOTHIERS,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, WINSTON, N. C.

J. L. BEARD, Salesman.

April 17, 1884.—3

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALified as Administratrix, according to law on the estate of John Mickey, deceased, hereby gives general notice to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims properly authenticated, before the 5th day of June, 1885, otherwise, this notice will be plead in bar of recovery. Persons indebted to the estate are respectfully requested to make payment immediately.

MARTHA E. MICKEY, Executrix.

June 5, 1884.

A WEEK'S READING FREE!

FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY,

The "Atlanta Constitution."

OUR THREE HUMOROUS WRITERS: "UNCLE REMUS'S" world-famous Sketches of the old Plantation Darkey. "BILL ARP'S" Humorous Letters for the Home and Hearth Stone. "BETSY HAMILTON'S" adventures told in the "Cracker" dialect.

War Stories, Sketches of Travel, News Poems, Fun, Adventures, "The Farm," The Household, Correspondence,

A World of Instruction and Entertainment.

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WINSTON, N. C.

A. N. Zevely & Son,

637 F. Street Washington, D C.

Attend o business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.

HATS! HATS!!

GIERSH & SENSEMAN have the largest and best selected stock of

NOBBY STRAW HATS,

for young men, in the city.

Call and examine, prices reasonable.

—SCHOOL SATCHELS for sale at Salem Bookstore.

Belo House.

SALEM, N. C.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

THIS new and commodious Hotel is now open to the Traveling Public, Tourist Parties and Families wishing to spend the Summer months in this quiet, cool, shady old Moravian town. This Hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, and no expense has been spared to make it

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

Hot and Cold Baths, Gas, and all modern improvements, etc. Attentive servants. Table furnished with all the delicacies of the season. Sample rooms in Winston for Commercial Tourists.

W. H. BILLINGS,
MANAGER.

June 23-1m.

Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Consumption. All Throat, Breast, and Lung Affections cured by the old-established "SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY." The first dose gives relief, and a cure speedily follows. 25 cts., or $1.00, at Druggists.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to cut down or remove any trees or wood from our premises in South Fork township without our permission, under penalty of the law.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Forsyth County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1883.

GARDEN SEEDS AT BLUM'S.

Black Wax Beans,
Golden Wax Beans,
Giant Wax Beans,
Lima Beans.

PATENTS

MUNN & CO., of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, for the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany, etc. Hand Book about Patents sent free. Thirty-seven years' experience. Patents obtained through MUNN & CO. are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the largest, best, and most widely circulated scientific paper. $3.20 a year. Weekly. Splendid engravings and interesting information. Specimen copy of the Scientific American sent free. Address MUNN & CO., SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN Office, 261 Broadway, New York.

The Old Mullein Plant.



While nature has been sparing in giving us an abundance of her valuable minerals, she has by an All-wise provision been generous in the prolific distribution of such vegetation she has given for medicine, and science in its eager search for the rare ones, has overlooked this fact. How many of us seeing the common Mullein plant in the old fields and waste places; the beautiful Sweet Gum tree bordering our swamps, have thought that in each there was a principle of the very highest medicinal virtue. It is true that the Cherokee Indians knew of this years ago, but not until recently has it began to attract the attention of the Medical world, and now the long forsaken Mullein plant ranks among the first, and all the medical journals are heralding its grand effects.

In TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN, the mullein tea is combined with the Sweet Gum, and by its use Consumptives are relieved and mothers made happy in curing their little ones of Croup and Whooping-Cough, and all suffering from Lung and Bronchial diseases are troubled no more.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle. Manufactured by WALTER A. TAYLOR, Atlanta, Ga., Proprietor Taylor's Premium Cologne.

Cash paid for Sweet Gum.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of good which will help all, of either sex to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortune await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

The Great Events of History in one Volume

FAMOUS AND DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD. By Capt. KING, U. S. A.

History From the Battlefield.

Shows how nations have been made or destroyed in a day—How Fame or Disaster has turned on a single contest. A Grand Book for Old or Young—Saves Time—Aids the Memory—Gives Pleasure and Instruction—Maps and Fine Illustrations.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Send for full description and terms.

Address,
J. C. McCURDY & Co., Philadelphi.

May 1-3m.

FOR SALE.—A lot near the graded school. Enquire at this office.

WHISPERING PINES.—A few copies at the Salem Book Store.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Culture of Cucumbers for Pickles.

The culture of cucumbers for pickling is very profitable under some circumstances. These are when the grower is near a large city, or has facilities for disposing of his product in a fresh state to factories in which the vegetables are pickled either in salt or vinegar, or when he has facilities for preserving them himself for sale in distant markets, as in manufacturing towns, lumbering or mining villages and camps, or to dealers in ship stores, or even to village stores, where the pickles can be retailed during the winter season. As there is a large and regular demand for pickles, there are many places where factories can be established for their manufacture with success and profit, and more conveniently in conjunction with the business of cider making, with a view to providing a supply of pure vinegar; canning and drying vegetables and fruits; making jellies, and even adding to all these an outfit for making sorghum syrup and sugar from the cane. A factory of this kind could find work the whole year round, and would require only a very moderate capital for its furnishing, because the same building and much of the apparatus would serve for all these purposes, and some only would be required for each special use. But a pickle factory should be erected in a good apple country, where fruit for cider could be procured very cheaply.

The culture of the cucumbers is very simple. Although this vegetable consists almost wholly of water, yet it requires rich soil, or at least a liberal quantity of manure, to force the growth so quickly as to secure the requisite tenderness and succulence. A light, sandy, warm soil is the best. This is plowed deeply, because the roots of all the ground tribe spread widely and love a loose soil, in which they can find adequate moisture and warmth. For the pickling varieties, of which the Green Prolific is the best and is almost universally grown, the ground is marked out four feet apart each way, a deep furrow being made so as to leave room for a good shovelful of rich compost at each crossing. This is worked in with the spade or hoe and the ground leveled. Five or six seeds are dropped in each hill, about one pound of seed being required for one acre. When the plants are up they are thinned out to three to each hill. When the seed is sown a broadcast dressing of 300 or 400 pounds of Peruvian guano per acre may be given with great advantage, as this fertilizer seems to have a specially good effect on this crop; superphosphate of lime is the next best, and fine bone flour comes next. With this preparation and 400 pounds of guano per acre, costing $15, we have grown over 300,000 cucumbers to the acre, which is double the average crop and equal to about 100 to each hill. The excess in this case was clearly due to the fertilizer, as the product was more than doubled by it, so that the expenditure of fifteen dollars repaid nearly $200 in increase of crop, as the cucumbers were sold at one dollar and fifty cents per 1,000. Some attention is required to secure a good yield. The ground must be kept loose by frequent cultivation until the vines cover the ground. The main vines must be pinched at the ends to keep them within bounds and to encourage the outgrowth of side branches, which are the most prolific of fruit. The main branches bear chiefly male or staminate flowers, which are barren fruit, and the side branches bear the pistillate or productive flowers; so that the great secret in growing this crop, as well as all kinds of cucumbers, melons, and squashes, consists in this shortening of the main vine and the encouragement of the laterals. The fruit is gathered every morning as soon as it has reached a proper size, which is from two to three inches. These cucumbers are never cut, but are always preserved and pickled whole. The chief labor is in preventing damage by lice and the small cucumber beetle; for the former we find the best remedy to be to pluck off the first infested leaves, by which the otherwise rapid spread of this pest is prevented. For the other pest dusting with finely ground gypsum is the best and usual remedy.—*New York Times.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

In draining it pays to drain well.

The zig-zag rail fence is a thief of the soil.

Oilcake is a valuable concentrated food.

Sheep should have their pasture changed once a month.

An English authority condemns the use of phosphates for turnips.

Sows are injured by having pigs before they are fourteen months old.

Turkeys suffer much from hot weather. Let them have plenty of water.

Hens are not worth much for layers or breeders after they are two years old.

Charred corn, wheat, oats, rye or buckwheat, are good for poultry once in a while.

Cut your first crop of clover, and plow the second under, if you wish to enrich your land with green manure.

When you let your orchard run down it is a sign that you, too, are running down, like grandfather's clock.

The Canadians converted three hundred thousand bushels of turnips into different kinds of jam last season.

A teaspoonful of saltpetre dissolved in a gallon of water has been recommended for killing rosebugs on grapevines.

Oil the inside of horse collars after thoroughly washing them with carbolic soap, which both cleanses and disinfects.

A foreign creamery feeds buttermilk to its horses with good results. A Jersey brewery gives lager, and the horses are lively.

One man puts green food, like clover and grass, in barrels and sinks them in the ground as a sort of silo to preserve the food for hens in winter.

Joseph Harris says that to the farmer the entire cost of cabbage, planting, cultivating, harvesting, storing and marketing, need not be over one cent a head.

Do not be afraid to pinch back your watermelons. It is better to have one good large one to a vine than to have three or four little stunts that can never ripen, and wouldn't be worth anything if they did.

In the work on feeding animals, by Professor Stewart, it is stated, as the results of careful experiment, that ten pounds of turnips and one and a half pounds of corn will fatten a young sheep or lamb faster than three pounds of corn alone.

Flax culture is now receiving attention. This valuable crop requires a rich, loamy soil, which should be deeply broken, finely pulverized and free as possible from weeds or grass. It may go into the ground in May. If sown for seed three pecks to an acre is sufficient, but if for a fine soft fiber the amount should be doubled. One bushel of seed will give a fine fiber and a yield of ten bushels of seed per acre.

According to the best evidence obtainable on the subject there is more profit to the dairymen in medium and small cattle than in larger ones. Those who are now advocating the general purpose cow, claim that she must be large in order to make good paying beef. For our part we cannot see why a large steer is any more profitable than a small one. Each animal sells by the pound and eats according to his size. Cuts from the carcass of large animals cost no more in market than cuts from small ones.

Lambs may be weaned when from four to five months old. They and their mothers should be separated and placed in lots out of sight of each other, and along with the young things should be put three or four wethers or dry ewes to keep them tame. They should have a good pasture and a little grain daily, whereas the ewes should be temporarily stinted for the purpose of drying up their milk. Shearing time will, however, have arrived ere this, when the flock should first be passed in review and dirty locks of wool cut off; then the sheep should be washed, and in four or five days, or as soon as the wool is dry, they may be sheared.

Washed sheep should be sheared on grass to keep the wool clean, the accessories being a pen to enclose the sheep and a rough table on which to roll up the wool. Notice should be taken of the quantity and quality of the wool of individual sheep for future guidance. If "ticks" are numerous on sheep or lambs they are very harmful, and both should be dipped immediately, or soon after shearing, in a preparation which will destroy the pests. A decoction of tobacco with a little sulphur added is as good as anything. The lambs should be sheared in August. This is an innovation on the custom of this country, but it will be found to have a good effect on their growth, and before the arrival of winter they will have acquired a fresh fleece quite sufficient to protect them.

Household Hints and Recipes.

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate the merciless and industrious moth. It is said that they are more effectual as a destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

Leather chair-seats may be revived by rubbing them with well-beaten white of egg. Leather bindings of books may also be cleansed by this method. White Roman bindings should be washed with a soft flannel saturated in soapsuds.

To make corn bread, take two cups of Indian meal, one teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one cup of molasses, one quart of sweet milk, two eggs; stir with wheat flour about as stiff as for cake and bake in a deep dish.

An appetizing way to warm over potatoes is to heat them in a saucepan containing a coffee cupful of beef stock, well seasoned with salt, pepper and a little parsley which has first been browned in butter; cut the potatoes in thin slices and let them cook slowly until they are saturated with the gravy or liquor.

A very nice way to cook mackerel for breakfast is, after freshening it, to boil it for ten minutes, take it out of the water, drain it, remove the back-bone, then pour over the fish a gravy made of milk thickened with flour, and with a lump of butter added. The gravy is just like that which you make for milk toast.

Very tender asparagus makes a delicious garnish. Pour boiling water over it, and let it lie in the water for three or four minutes, then dip each piece into a little batter, and fry in butter, or you may fry it in butter without dipping it into batter; scatter pepper and salt over it and place around the meat or game on the platter.

To make rhubarb jelly, take some rhubarb, wipe it with a clean wet cloth, peel it and cut it into pieces an inch long. To each pound of rhubarb add three quarters of a pound of white sugar. Put it to boil for about ten minutes, or until the juice is well drawn. Strain it into a preserving pan, let it boil quickly until it clings to the spoon, skim it and put it into jam pots or molds. The quickest way to know if it will set is to drop a little on to a plate to cool.

Sam Ward's Cook Book.

The recent death of Sam Ward gives a fresh interest to the following gastronomic rhymes from his pen. They cover almost everything necessary to good living, says the Washington *Hatchet:*

Always have lobster sauce with salmon,
And put mint sauce your roasted lamb on.

Veal cutlet dip in egg and bread crumb,
Fry until you see a brownish-red come.

Great Gruyere cheese on macaroni,
Make the top crisp, but not too bony.

In dressing salad mind this law;
With two hard yolks use one that's raw.

Roast veal with rich stock gravy serve,
And pickled mushrooms, too, observe.

Roast pork sans apple sauce, past doubt,
Is Hamlet with the Prince left out.

Your mutton chops with paper cover,
And make them amber brown all over.

Broil lightly your beefsteak—to fry it
Argues contempt of Christian diet.

Buy stall-fed pigeons; when you've got them,
The way to cook them is to pot them.

Wood-grouse are dry when gumps have marred 'em,
Before you roast 'em always lard 'em.

To roast spring chickens is to spoil 'em.
Just split 'em down the back and broil 'em.

It gives true epicures the vapors
To see boiled mutton minus capers.

Boiled turkey, gourmands know, of course,
Is exquisite with celery sauce.

The cook deserves a hearty cuffing
Who serves roast fowl with tasteless stuffing.

Smelts require egg and biscuit powder.
Don't put fat pork in your clam chowder.

Egg sauce—few make it right, alas!—
Is good with blue-fish or with bass.

Nice oyster sauce gives zest to cod—
A fish, when fresh, to feast a god.

Shad, stuffed and baked, is most delicious;
'Twould have electrified Apicius.

Roasted in paste, a haunch of mutton
Might make ascetics play the glutton.

But one might rhyme for weeks this way
And still have lots of things to say.

And so I'll close, for, reader mine,
This is about the hour I dine.

The Field of Disease.

The necessity of having to work in masses in the same building and at the same monotonous, ever-repeating labor, in which the muscles are moving with automatic regularity and the brain is left unemployed, except to brood over real or imaginary injuries, affects life to the core and exerts a lasting and injurious effect on the vital value of the manufacturing classes. The agricultural laborer may work hard, fare badly, be housed shamefully, but has advantages. He is engaged out of doors in the fresh air; he has all the beauties of the external nature to delight and refresh him. His work is varied. There is the spring-tide season, with its sheep-washing and shearing; the summer, with its hay time; the autumn, with its harvest; the other months of plowing and sowing—a constant roundelay of work, with varied change for the mind as well as the body. The artisan has no such reliefs. He passes, day by day, month by month, year by year, through the same monotonous labor, until at last his mind recognizes but one scene, his hands fall but to one automatic routine. To the end of his career he sees no change, no chance of being made independent by his skill and industry. When we add these difficulties up, the struggle against penury and actual want, the confined dwelling-room, the badly-ventilated, over-stocked bedroom, the indifferent couch, the limited sleep, the ever-returning toil, and the rarity of human relaxation, either of mind or body—when, I say, we add up all these difficulties, we have before us evidence of vital strain which practically is resisted longer than, at first sight, we could imagine to be compatible with human endurance.—*Richardson's Preventive Medicine.*

P. G. Plant, a Macon banker, has solved the problem of utilizing the swamp lands of his section of Georgia, by setting out 310,000 willow cuttings on twenty-eight acres, the produce of which for ten years to come has been contracted for by a manufacturer of New York city.

SCIENCE OF MEN'S HEADS.

A PHRENOLOGIST TELLS ALL HE KNOWS ABOUT IT.

What is Shown by the Conformation of Some Noted Men's Heads—Character of the Face.

In front of a well-known window on Broadway, near Astor place, is frequently seen a group of persons staring in at the plaster busts and skulls of notable persons, on view, from Shakespere down to the latest "crank." A reporter, having noted the phrenological bearing of the pamphlets, etc., in the window, recently sought from the proprietors of the place information as to their business. The chief room of the establishment showed row after row of plaster casts of heads ranged along the side walls from floor to ceiling. The mixture was curious. Cheek by jowl were murderers and divines, statesmen and idiots; the negro, the Caucasian and the Indian; women of note and women of notoriety; the bulging water-on-the-brain young man, and his antipode, the "one-storied" chimpanzee; humanity, in short, in its highest and lowest examples from many countries and of all degree of age.

"How did you get them?" suggested a *Mail and Express* writer.

"Some are only studies, as that of Mary Queen of Scots, for instance; but most of them were taken from life, or after death—as in the case of the murderers."

"I noticed," pursued the reporter, "that the casts as a rule do not show bumps and ridges. Yet, are not the head's hills and hollows, so to speak, a guiding principle in phrenology."

"Not so much as is popularly supposed. The prominences and ridges are less noted than the length of the fiber from the center of the brain (that is from the ear) to points on its circumference, just as one would measure the size of a wagon-wheel by noting the length of the spokes. Of two heads wearing the same size of hat, one will often rise above the ears an inch and a half higher than the other rises. Again, some heads are two and a half inches wider than others above and about the ears, while the brains may be of equal size though differently developed."

"And as this distance from the ear or radiating point is greater or less to this or that circumference point, so you determine the presence or absence of certain qualities?"

"Exactly. A scholarly person will have good length of brain from the opening of the ear to the roof of the nose, and will be full all across the brow. The mechanical man has a wide head at the temples upward and forward of the ear. The poet is expanded in the upper part of the temples. The commercial man has a broad head just forward of the ears, where the desire for property is represented. The quarrelsome man is broad above and behind the ears; such men are inclined to be warlike, or very forcible and energetic in business. The pious and sympathetic person is developed in the top head. Those who have a lordly, proud, dominating nature are high at the crown of the head. Those who are social, warm-hearted, loving and affectionate are largely developed in the back part of the head, and the distance from the opening at the ear is long."

"See," continued the phrenologist, "here is a skull very broad from side to side above and about the ears: that is the skull of the celebrated Winnebago chief, Big Thunder, and that wideness of the head indicates the power that gave him his name. Here is another skull two inches and a half narrower than the first and just as long; the whole side head was flat, and he was deficient in force, but had intellectual, moral and social power.

"Here is the cast of the head of Black Hawk; note how broad it is about the ears, the distinguished characteristic of all these chieftain heads. Look at the cast of Elihu Burritt's head—how full in the lower part of the forehead, which phrenology interprets as educational talent. Or, observe this bust of Thomas Addis Emmet, the great Irish orator; how wonderfully full the eyes are, indicating language. Now, contrast it with the eyes of the noted lawyer, John J. Speed, of Baltimore—retreating, not full; and he was not able to make a motion in court without first writing it. In this head of Wordsworth, the poet, what reasoning power, what ideality? Note the head of Benjamin Franklin, what a massive forehead it shows in the region of wisdom. This here is Thomas H. Benton, with his pride and prowess and pluck. Look at Edison—that wonderful expansion in the temples gives him his inventive talent. Here is the cast of Daniel Webster, the only one ever taken of him—his modeled busts are numerous. How large the forehead, how massive the entire head, corresponding with his well-known traits.

"That cast is the only one ever taken of Calhoun. Force of character, dignity and determination are phrenologically evident in it. And over yonder are a number of portraits. There is the portrait of Edgar A. Poe, expanding in the region of imagination. There, again, is Longfellow; notice his large perceptive organs and the fullness of the brow, and you will see the rhythm and jingle of the hundreds of particulars iterated and reiterated in Hiawatha. And there also is Darwin, with his large perceptive and his prodigious firmness. And so with these casts of Napoleon I., Huxley, Lincoln, Seward, Douglas, Sumner, Chase, Horace Greeley and Bryant, or those of Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Stanton and Susan B. Anthony—every one of them indicating their characters according to the principles of phrenology."

"Well, what about the face, etc.; do you claim for these also any special meaning?" was next asked.

"Certainly. In the proud, dogmatic man the long Roman nose may be found. A man who is willful, with large firmness, will have a long, strong, stiff upper lip. One who is affectionate, loving, will have plump, rolling, red-lips. One who is a true, stanch, friend will have a full and prominent chin. A good talker has a full and protruding eye. Men with dark, coarse hair and rough bony faces are adapted to the rugged and stern duties of life. They are not quick or sensitive, not often refined, but they are men who tunnel the mountains, quarry the rocks, construct railroads and are masters of men. Those with fine hair and skin and delicate features are the poets, the artists, the refined of the world. While those who have red faces, blue eyes, stout necks, broad chests, fat hands and more weight than wisdom, enjoy the physical pleasures of life, and are jolly good fellows, rarely wicked, except through voluptuousness."

"When was phrenology introduced into this country?" asked the reporter. "What is its subsequent history?"

"It was prominently brought before the public in 1832 by one of its founders, Dr. Spurzheim, a German. In 1806, however, Dr. Charles Caldwell, professor of anatomy in Transylvania Institute, Louisville, Ky., had met Spurzheim and Gill in Paris and had studied phrenology with them. He gave lectures on the subject annually to the students of the Louisville Medical college. And it should be said that George Combe's works had been read in America before Spurzheim came here. Spurzheim gave several courses of phrenological lectures in Boston and died in that city November 10, 1832, being the first person buried in Mount Auburn cemetery. You have heard of an 'Institute of Phrenology?' Yes, in 1866 the American Institute of Phrenology was incorporated by the legislature of New York, and such men as Judge Dean, of Albany; the Rev. Samuel Osgood, Horace Greeley and Henry Dexter were among the incorporators. Sessions have been held annually since 1866, and hundreds of students have been graduated—some to follow phrenology as a profession, others being already teachers, lawyers or ministers, and not a few business men. Of course there are parasites in all pursuits. Men pick up a smattering of this subject and stroll through the streets self-dubbed 'professors,' but the institute graduates are not to be classed with them."

"Have you such confidence in your subject as to be willing to examine the skull of one quite unknown to you?"

"Certainly. Some of the best victories ever achieved were on skulls thus presented to us for examination."

"After all, does not the eye or expression of the face teach you as much as the head?"

"Well, I can only say that I was once requested to examine the heads of about twenty persons in a room totally dark, and that the managers of the affair declared that they recognized each person under my hand by the description I gave of the sitter. We do not claim that phrenology is an exact science—what science is exact beside mathematics?—but we do believe that it is at least very helpful."—*New York Mail and Express.*

The Rolling Hoop Trade.

"Children's playthings all have their season," said a toy merchant. Most of the toy hoops used by the juvenile creation are made in Granville Corners, Mass., or in Philadelphia. Most of the plain ones come from Granville, and the more expensive from Philadelphia. In the case of the plain hoop, ash or beech wood is cut into straight strips, and steamed. The steam makes the wood curl up until both ends meet, and then the ends are simply fastened together with tacks. A piece is chipped off a round ash or beech rod for the trundle stick, and the toy is complete. These hoops sell for ten cents each, and Granville Corners turned out about eighty thousand of them last year. As made in Philadelphia, however, the hoop puts on more style. There, after steaming and nailing the wood, the workmen bevel the edges of the rim, paint the wood with bright colors, and fasten six tiny bells on the under side at regular intervals. Thus accoutred, the hoop rolls along with a merry tingle that pleases the children and enables the dealer to get twenty-five cents for the toy, which is called a bell hoop. The chime hoop is even more ornamental. It is made of wood, prettily painted. Four spokes converge from the sides to the center, where two sweet-toned bells are fastened. The hoop is rolled along by means of an ornamental handle furnished with a metal hammer. When the youngster pushes the handle as he walks, the hammer strikes the bells alternately. This is the finest and most expensive hoop of the lot, and sells for fifty cents. We buy our goods in this line in February, and our stock is sold by May. The chime hoops are selling best recently, but the trade is subject to a singular demand by reason of the peculiar whims of children. It is a well-known fact that if you ask the average boy or girl what kind of a hoop they want, the reply will be, 'I want a pair of roller skates.' Of course it is more profitable for the toy man to meet this sort of demand. He can make money on roller skates, while there is very little profit on hoops. The total trade in this country will reach one million two hundred thousand hoops per annum."

A Ready Reply.

A correspondent tells this story of the German court: That her majesty Queen Augusta should be sometimes irritable is not unnatural, and it is well known that her household stands in fear of such outbursts. I was reminded of this in passing the imperial palace just before the empress left town. She was being carried up the steps from her carriage in a chair. One of the servants stumbled, but regained his equilibrium immediately. This was a shock to her majesty's nerves which only speech could allay, and she talked right along until the door closed on them and shut off the eloquence of her wrath. There are a great many incidents told by the gossips of her majesty's haughtiness when she was in health. The late Count Redern, then a young man, chose a wife from the family of a millionaire merchant at Hamburg, and duly presented his bride at court. Those familiar with social distinctions in Germany will know that such a step involves mortification to the lady so situated. But in the newly-made countess's case the severest thrust came from Empress Augusta, who asked abruptly in the presence of many others: "Countess, in what business did your father deal?" The countess drew herself up proudly, looked the empress straight in the eye and replied: "Your majesty, during his entire life my father has dealt with reason and judgment." As soon as etiquette would allow, the countess quitted the palace, but the empress had learned a lesson. Thereafter she treated the merchant's daughter with marked courtesy, and, indeed, showed greater respect to those similarly situated.

How Criminals are Disguised.

We find the following in a New York letter to the Cleveland *Herald:* "Is there such a thing in real rascality as the wearing of false beards and that kind of thing?" I asked of Inspector Byrnes, the head of our police detectives.

"No to your first question," he replied; "wigs and beards and the make-up of the stage are not known to the police in their dealings with criminals; but there is a good deal of disguising, and it is generally done by letting their hair grow or cutting it off and changing its color. I know a barber who does that kind of work for 'crooks,' and it's quite a feature of his business, for he charges them high prices. He got into it in the old bounty-jumping days, when he had a shop near the city hall recruiting offices. A man with long black hair and whiskers would enlist, get the bounty and desert. Within a day or two he would turn up again, with red hair and whiskers a little shorter. Next time the hair might be yellow and all the beard gone from his chin, and so on. If he was provided with his stock of hair, he could be half a dozen very different men before getting down to a clean face and close-cropped head. This barber did a lot of disguising in that manner, and now he employs his skill on criminals who desire to obliterate all they can of resemblance to the descriptions which they may know that the police have obtained of them."

Mental with Manual Trainiuig.

Manual exercises, which are at the same time intellectual exercises, are highly attractive to healthy boys. If you doubt this go into the shops of a manual training school and see for yourselves. Go for instance, into our forging-shops, where metals are wrought through the agency of heat. A score of young Vulcans, bare-armed, leather-aproned, with many a drop of honest sweat and other trade-marks of toil, stand up to their anvils with an unconscious earnestness which shows how much they enjoy their work. What are they doing? They are using brains and hands. They are studying definitions in the only dictionary which really defines the meaning of such words as "iron," "steel," "welding," "tempering," "upsetting," "chilling," etc. And, in the shops where metals are wrought cold (which, for want of a better name, we call our machine-shop), every new exercise is like a delightful trip into a new field of thought and investigation. Every exercise, if properly conducted, is both mental and manual. Every tool used and every process followed has its history, its genesis and its evolution.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

On an average 100 churches are burned every year in America.

WALKING IN THEIR SLEEP.

SOME REMARKABLE FREAKS OF SOMNAMBULISTS.

A German Who Writes Poetry in His Sleep—Curious Case of an Italian Nobleman.

A story is told of a German student—a somnambulist—who on one occasion arose from his sleep and wrote some verses on a subject which he had vainly wrestled with when awake.

"Are many such stories told of somnambulists?" asked an Atlanta *Constitution* man of a well-known physician.

"There are," was the reply. "There is a case on record of a man at Milledgeville who used to arise in his sleep and go out on the roof of his house and walk along where it would have been utterly impossible for him to have stood had he been awake. I have heard of a man who was accustomed to go down the steep side of a mountain to a creek, undress, and go in and take a bath. He would then come out, dress and return home, all the time being wholly unconscious of what he was doing."

"What is somnambulism?"

"I don't know. The somnambulist seems to dream, and to have the power to act that a sleeping man has not. Some of them relate as dreams what they do when they take these night walks. There is a story told of a young nobleman in the city of Brenstein who was observed by his brother to rise in his sleep, put on his cloak, and, having opened the casement, to mount by the help of a pulley to the roof of the building. There he was seen to tear in pieces a magpie's nest and wrap the young birds in his cloak. He returned to his apartment, having placed his cloak by him with the birds in it. In the morning he awoke and related the adventure as having occurred in a dream, and was greatly surprised when he was led to the roof of the tower and shown the demolished nest, as well as the magpies concealed in his cloak."

"Do somnambulists always go with their eyes open?"

"They usually do. I have noticed that actresses who play 'Lady Macbeth' all accept that idea. Did you never see a woman in the sleep-walking scene in 'Lady Macbeth?'"

The reporter remarked that he had been quite horrified on more than one occasion as a pair of glassy eyes stared vacantly over the footlights.

"Those eyes in the real somnambulist cannot see. They look, but they do not see; they have ears, and hear not."

One of the most interesting cases is reported by Muratori. Says he:

"Signor Augustin was an Italian nobleman, dark, thin, melancholy and cold-blooded, addicted to the study of the abstract sciences. His attacks occurred at the waning of the moon, and were stronger in autumn and winter than in summer. An eye-witness gives the following description of them:

"One evening toward the end of October we played at various games after dinner. Signor Augustin took a part in them along with the rest of the company, and afterward retired to repose. At 11 o'clock his servant told us that his master would walk that night, and that we might come and watch him. I examined him after some time with a candle in my hand. He was lying upon his back, and sleeping with open, staring, unmoved eyes. We were told that this was a sure sign that he would walk in his sleep. I felt his hands and found them extremely cold, and his pulse beat so slowly that his blood seemed not to circulate. It was about midnight when Signor Augustin drew aside the bed curtains with violence, arose, and put on his clothes. I went up to him and held the light under his eyes. He took no notice of it, although his eyes were wide open and staring. He fastened on his sword and warmed himself in an arm-chair by the fire. He went to his wardrobe, took out some things, got others disarranged, put them in order again, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket. He then went into a court and caught and bridled his horse. He appeared confused when he did not find the saddle in its accustomed place, but finally mounted the horse and rode to another side of the court and tied his horse. From there he went into the house and walked into a parlor, where he played several airs on a harpsichord. After moving about for two hours he went to his room and threw himself on his bed, where he slept nine or ten hours. The servants declared that they could only put an end to his paroxysms by tickling him under the soles of his feet, or by blowing a trumpet in his ears."

Negretti was a servant about twenty-four years old, and a sleep-walker from his eleventh year, but his attacks only occurred in March. He would arise in his sleep, arrange the table, stand back of his master's chair long enough to give him time to eat, and then clear the cloth. He would then lock up the house and arrange for going to bed, and after doing so would be awakened. He could remember nothing of his somnambulistic actions. He would awaken when water was thrown in his face, and would be faint and stupid for some time. He acted from force of habit, and if a door through which he had passed was afterward shut he would run against it when he returned. If he carried a candle and a bottle was substituted he would not know the difference. It is said of Negretta that he sat down to eat a bowl of salad which he had prepared. It was taken from him and a strongly seasoned cabbage put in its place; but he ate without perceiving the difference. He sniffed ground coffee in place of snuff, which he had demanded. Other sleep-walkers have been known to detect these deceptions. In general, somnambulists do not hear persons who talk aloud in their presence.

A young priest used to arise and write his sermons in his sleep, reading them aloud after doing so, and making corrections and interlineations with the most remarkable accuracy, even correcting grammatical errors and incorrectly spelled words. He also composed music and wrote it while asleep, putting in cleffs, sharps and flats.

Somnambulists have been known to fall from dangerous heights, and even to be killed on being awakened while taking their sleep walks. The affliction is said to be hereditary, and is sometimes caused by intemperance.

The Coco De Mer Palm.

The coco de mer palm is found only in the Seychelle islands. It is from sixty to a hundred feet high, and its trunk is a foot in diameter all the way up to the top, where it is crowned with a tuft of huge leaves, some of them as much as twenty feet long. The male and female flowers are produced on different trees. The resulting nut is about a foot long, of irregular shape, and till the discovery in 1843 of the only spot in the world where these palms grow, was believed to be a marine product. The Malay sailors used to affirm that it grew under water in placid bays; but if they dived for it it disappeared. The nuts were highly prized when found floating about on the Indian ocean.

Apropos.

Apropos of the season when a young girl's dreams gently turn to thought of creams:

"My sweet," he murmurs soft and low,
As sank the sun in crimson glow,
"Come, tell me, now, thy soul's desire?"
Deep in her eyes he saw the fire
That sealed his fate.

Close to his side she nestling pressed,
He felt her heart throbs 'gainst his breast,
While trustful love shone in her face.
"I want," she said, with blushing grace,
"Another plate."

"That's a cross dog you've got there, Mr. Hindman." "Yes; he's a cross between a terrier and a spitz."

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The five positions in dancing were introduced into England from Italy in 1541.

"Oh dear!" and "Oh dear me!" are the Anglicised renderings of the Keltic Dia mi (Dee a mee), my God! and O Dia mi, O my God!

Japanese girls spend all their extra money in sashes and fancy pins for the hair, and judge dress entirely by these two details.

Feathers were first used as a head-dress by Marie Antoinette, who tried their effects from curiosity, was pleased with it and set the fashion.

So great is the demand for alligator leather that about 400,000 saurians were slaughtered last year. The skins sell at from twenty-five to fifty cents each.

Two cases have been reported to an English medical society in which the electro-magnet has been successfully used for removing pieces of iron from the eye.

Locks of very curious construction, known as "Apostle Locks," were common in mediæval times. These locks had on the front the figure of one of the apostles, and on touching the hand of the figure the bolts flew back.

A Mathematical Wonder.

A remarkable instance of rapid mental calculation has been discovered in a young Polish boy named Paul Zilzisky, living in East Bridgeport, Conn. He has a low forehead, with hair growing down to his eyebrows, is rather sleepy looking and shambling in his movements. But whenever his father asks him a question relative to numbers he at once brightens up and becomes excited. A reporter found him in a grocery store in East Bridgeport, and asked his father, who was with him, if it was true that his son was a lightning calculator. Mr. Zilzisky, who speaks poor English, and who is now a poor man, having lost much of his earnings by the late Frary & Son cutlery failure, said in answer: "Paul, how many beans are there in this handful?" The boy at once commenced to dance around the store, and became greatly excited as the father thrust his hand into a barrel of beans, took a handful, and threw them down in a corner, where they lay scattered about. The lad leaped into the air, and almost before the beans had touched the floor shouted "1768." The beans were carefully gathered and counted, and while this was being done the boy grinned and waited. The result showed him to be correct to a bean. He relapsed into his usual sleepy manner again. The father then seized a handful of oats and threw them in a heap upon the counter. "Paul," said he, "how many oats?" The boy again jumped to his feet, devoured the oats mentally, and instantly shouted: "2830." It took a long time to count them, but the number was again found to be correct. Next the father seized a half-filled pail of water and asked the boy, "How many cubic inches of water in the pail?" The boy sized it up with his eyes, and quickly shouted: "416." A careful computation proved the result to be right. Other wonderful answers were given, always in an excited manner, and no comparison of his manner at this time seems to be as apt as that of the excitement of a dog when "set on" by his master. At each and every successful answer the same doleful expression returned.—*Boston Herald.*

"I am using Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator with great results; had Heart Disease for nine years, so bad could not lay down.—John McGuff, Pike Station, O." The Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness and sleeplessness.

A SECRET society of French, Irish and Arabs meet daily at Cairo.

Many ladies who for years had scarcely ever enjoyed the luxury of feeling well have been renovated by the use of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

THE conductors of horse-cars in Valparaiso, Chili, are women.

Dr. Graves' Heart Regulator cures all forms of Heart Disease, nervousness, sleeplessness.

THE Boers have made Cetewayo's son king of Zululand.

Nothing Like It.

No medicine has ever been known so effectual in the cure of all those diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood as Scovill's Saraparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrup, the universal remedy for the cure of scrofula, white swellings, rheumatism, pimples, blotches, eruptions, venereal sores and diseases, consumption, goitre, boils, cancers, and all kindred diseases. There is no better means of securing a beautiful complexion than by using Scovill's Sarsaparilla, or Blood and Liver Syrup, which cleanses the blood and gives permanent beauty to the skin.

"Rough on Pain."

Cures colic, cramps, diarrhœa; externally for aches, pains, sprains, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism. For man or beast. 25 and 50c.

Ely's Cream Balm, for Catarrh, Cold in the head, Hay Fever, etc. By its use I have overcome a disagreeable discharge from my nostrils; am free from pain in my eyes and head. —John W. Lane, Hardware Merchant, Newton, N. J. Not a liquid or snuff.

I have been a sufferer for years with Catarrh, and under a physician's treatment for over a year. Ely's Cream Balm gave me immediate relief. I believe I am entirely cured. —G. S. Davis, First National bank, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

See Here, Young Men,

that girl of mine is twice as handsome since she commenced using Carboline, the deodorized extract of Petroleum, and I would not be without it for a fortune.

Piso's Cure for Consumption does not dry up a cough; it removes the cause.

RHEUMATISM.—"Wilson's Wonder" cures in 8 hours, or money returned. Sent on receipt of $2. Medicine depot, 99 Park street, N. Y.

Night Sweats.

Headache, fever, chills, malaria, dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

SMOKING does not agree with some people, but it always seems to soot the chimney.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		25
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	9 @	11
Calves, com'n to prime veals	6 @	7¾
Sheep	4½@	5¾
Lambs	6¼@	8¼
Hogs—Live	5¼@	5¾
Dressed, city	6¾@	7¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	3 65 @	6 00
West, good to choice	3 80 @	6 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 00 @	1 01¾
Rye—State	75 @	76
Barley—Four-rowed State	@	78
Corn—Ungrad. West, mixed	52 @	63½
Yellow Southern	@	64
Oats—White State	40 @	44
Mixed Western	38 @	39
Hay—Med. to pr. Timothy	70 @	90
Straw—No. 1, Rye	85 @	90
Lard—City Steam	7 80 @	8 25
Butter—State Creamery	21 @	21¼
Dairy	18 @	21
West. Im. Creamery	15 @	17
Factory	9 @	14
Cheese—State Factory	9¼@	10
Skims	1 @	2
Western	5 @	9
Eggs—State and Penn	17½@	18
BUFFALO.		
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 75 @	6 25
Lambs—Western	6 75 @	7 50
Steers—Western	5 90 @	6 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 75 @	5 80
Flour—C'y ground n. process	5 80 @	5 90
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	1 12 @	
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	@	60
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western	39 @	
Barley—Two-rowed State	— @	—
BOSTON.		
Beef—Ex. plate and family	13 50 @	14 00
Hogs—Live	6½@	7
Northern Dressed	8 @	8¼
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	15 50 @	16 00
Flour—Winter Wheat pat's	6 00 @	6 25
Corn—High Mixed	67 @	68
Oats—Extra White	44 @	45
Rye—State	75 @	78
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Extra quality	6 25 @	7 00
Sheep—Live weight	4¾@	6
Lambs	7 @	8
Hogs—Northern, d. w	7 @	7¼
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	4 50 @	4 75
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 02 @	1 03
Rye—State	@	72
Corn—State Yellow	57 @	57½
Oats—Mixed	@	38½
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	24 @	25
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	11½@	12¼

THE STAGE-DRIVER'S STORY.

How General Scott's Life was Saved and How His Driver Twice Escaped Death.

The traveler of the present day, as he is hurried along by the lightning express, in its buffet cars and palace sleepers, seldom reverts in thought to the time when the stage coach and packet were the only means of communication between distant points. It is rare that one of the real old time stage-drivers is met with now-a-days, and when the writer recently ran across Fayette Haskell, of Lockport, N. Y., he felt like a bibliographer over the discovery of some rare volume of "forgotten lore." Mr. Haskell, although one of the pioneers in stage driving (he formerly ran from Lewiston to Niagara Falls and Buffalo), is hale and hearty and bids fair to live for many years. The strange stories of his early adventures would fill a volume. At one time when going down a mountain, near Lewiston, with no less a personage than General Scott as a passenger, the brakes gave way and the coach came on the heels of the wheel horses. The only remedy was to whip the leaders to a gallop. Gaining additional momentum with each revolution of the wheels the coach swayed and pitched down the mountain side and into the streets of Lewiston. Straight ahead at the foot of the steep hill flowed the Niagara river, toward which the four horses dashed, apparently to certain death. Yet the firm hand never relaxed its hold nor the clear brain its conception of what must be done in the emergency. On dashed the horses until the narrow dock was reached on the river bank, when by a masterly exhibition of nerve and daring, the coach was turned in scarce its own length, and the horses brought to a stand still before the pale lookers-on could realize what had occurred. A purse was raised by General Scott and presented to Mr. Haskell with high compliments for his skill and bravery.

Notwithstanding all his strength and his robust constitution, the strain of continuous work and exposure proved too much for Mr. Haskell's constitution. The constant jolting of the coach and the necessarily cramped position in which he was obliged to sit, contributed to this end, and at times he was obliged to abandon driving altogether.

Speaking of this period he said:

"I found it almost impossible to sleep at night; my appetite left me entirely, and I had a tired feeling which I never knew before, and could not account for."

"Did you give up driving entirely?"

"No. I tried to keep up, but it was only with the greatest effort. This state of things continued for nearly twenty years until last October, when I went all to pieces."

"In what way?"

"Oh, I doubled all up; could not walk without a cane and was incapable of any effort or exertion. I had a constant desire to urinate both day and night and although I felt like passing a gallon every ten minutes only a few drops could escape and they thick with sediment. Finally it ceased to flow entirely and I thought death was very near."

"What did you do then?"

"What I should have done long before: listen to my wife. Under her advice I began a new treatment."

"And with what result?"

"Wonderful. It unstopped the closed passages, and what was still more wonderful regulated the flow. The sediment vanished; my appetite returned and I am now well and good for twenty more years wholly through the aid of Warners' Safe Cure that has done wonders for me as well as for so many others."

Mr. Haskell's experience is repeated every day in the lives of thousands of American men and women. An unknown evil is undermining the existence of an innumerable number who do not realize the danger they are in until health has entirely departed and death perhaps stares them in the face. To neglect such important matters is like drifting in the current of Niagara above the Falls.

GLASS floors are being laid in the stores of Paris.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster.

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal.

THE oil region in the Caucasus covers an area of 1,200 square miles.

Hot Weather

Is now here, with all its depressing and debilitating effects. If your blood has not been purified and your system strengthened by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, take this reliable medicine before it is too late. It will correct biliousness, cure dyspepsia and drive scrofula from the blood.

"Tired All the Time"

"I had no appetite or strength and felt tired all the time. I attributed my condition to scrofulous humor. But as soon as I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite was restored and my stomach felt better. I have now taken nearly three bottles and I never was so well in my life. I would not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla for twice its cost."—MRS. JESSIE F. DOLBEARE, Pascoag, R. I.

"I am having a good sale of Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring. In fact, it is as staple as sugar and tea."—R. S. MEACHAM, Pittsford, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It will cure entirely all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It removes Faintness, Flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves Weakness of the Stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. Send stamp to Lynn, Mass., for pamphlet. Letters of inquiry confidentially answered. *For sale at druggists.*

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MASTER MECHANIC'S & SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Lowell Repair Shops of the Boston & Lowell R. R., LOWELL, Mass., Mar. h 25, 1884.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I think it is due to you that I should make the following statement, and I make it voluntarily and willingly: On the 4th day of June, 1881, I was taken with what was called paralysis of the bowels. The seizure was unexpected and terrible. The stomach and other organs seemed to sympathize with it and to have lost all power of action. For a long time my life was despaired of, but at length I recovered so far as to be able to ride out. By the advice of my physician I visited Poland Springs (Vt.), hoping to benefit from the waters. But they did me no good. Neither were the best physicians of Lowell and Boston, whom I consulted, able to afford me more than transient relief. I gained no strength and my case appeared almost hopeless. In the Fall a friend advised me to try KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, and although opposed to patent medicines, I made the trial. To make a long story short—FAVORITE REMEDY, in my opinion, saved my life. I consider it the best preparation in the world for stomach difficulties, as well as of the Liver and other organs. I am glad to say it is in general use among the R. R. men in this vicinity.

Yours, etc., A. J. GIFFORD.

Mr. Gifford is the Master Mechanic of the Lowell division of the Boston & Lowell Railroad, and his illness and recovery are known to many who can testify to the facts in his letter.

Use this medicine for all diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, and Skin. It may save you or yours from pain and death.

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"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Diseases after I prayed to die." Henry Ward, late Col. 69th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

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